

1953

P.I. 34

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Mass. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953

filed with

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MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1953

* * * * *

Commissioner of Public Health Samuel B. Kirkwood, M.D.

PUBLIC HEALTH COUNCIL

Samuel B. Kirkwood, M.D., Chairman

Paul F. Flaherty, 1950-56	Francis H. Lally, M.D., 1924-54
William H. Griffin, D.M.D., 1945-57	Raymond L. Mutter, 1947-59
Paul J. Jakmauh, M.D., 1949-55	Charles F. Wilinsky, M.D., 1946-58
Florence L. Wall, Secretary to the Council	

BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION

Division of Administration	Under direction of Commissioner
Section of Fiscal Management	Section Chief, Harry W. Attwood
Section of Nursing	Section Chief, Ethel C. Brooks, R.N., B.S.
Section of Nutrition	Section Chief, Dorothea Nicoll, M.S.
Section of Personnel	Section Chief, Mary Carr Baker, B.A., M.P.H.
Section of Social Service	Section Chief, Catherine M. Casey
Division of Health Information	Director, Louis Cohen, M.D., M.P.H.
Division of Training	Director, Leon A. Bradley, Ph.D.

BUREAU OF INSTITUTIONS

Division of Tuberculosis & Sanatoria	Alton S. Pope, M.D., Dr. P.H., Deputy Commissioner and Director
Division of Cancer & Other Chronic Diseases	Director, Herbert L. Lombard, M.D., M.P.H.
Division of Hospitals	Director, A. Daniel Rubenstein, M.D., M.P.H.
Institute of Laboratories	Superintendent, Johannes Ipsen, M.D., M.P.H.
Biologic Laboratory Section	Director, James A. McComb, D.V.M.
Diagnostic Laboratory Section	Director, Robert A. MacCready, M.D.
Wassermann Laboratory Section	Director, William A. Hinton, M.D.

BUREAU OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Division of Local Health Administration	Robert E. Archibald, M.D., M.P.H. Deputy Commissioner & Director
Division of Alcoholism	Acting Director, James B. Moloney
Division of Communicable Diseases	Director, Roy F. Feemster, M.D., Dr. P.H.
Division of Dental Health	Director, William D. Wellock, D.M.D., M.P.H.
Division of Maternal & Child Health	Director, R. Gerald Rice, M.D., M.P.H.
Crippled Children Services	Supervisor, Janice Rafuse, M.D., M.P.H.
Division of Venereal Diseases	Director, Nicholas J. Fiumara, M.D., M.P.H.

BUREAU OF ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Division of Sanitary Engineering	Clarence I. Sterling, Jr., C.E. Deputy Commissioner & Director
Division of Food and Drugs	Acting Director, George A. Michael

STATE DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICERS

Southeastern District
South Metropolitan District
North Metropolitan District
Northeastern District
South Central District
North Central District
Connecticut Valley District
Berkshire District

Harold W. Stevens, M.D.
Grace R. Lutman, M.D., Dr.P.H.
Gilbert Gayler, M.D.
Walter E. Pennell, M.D., M.P.H.
Arthur E. Burke, M.D., M.P.H.
Arthur E. Burke, M.D., M.P.H.
Walter W. Lee, M.D., M.P.H.
Harold Stein, M.D., M.P.H.

INSTITUTIONS AND SUPERINTENDENTS

Lakeville State Sanatorium
North Reading State Sanatorium
Rutland State Sanatorium
Westfield State Sanatorium
Pondville Hospital
Lemuel Shattuck Hospital

Harry A. Clark, M.D.
Claire W. Twinam, M.D.
Paul Dufault, M.D.
Wilson W. Knowlton, M.D., M.P.H.
George L. Parker, M.D.
William H.H. Turville, M.D.

PUBLIC HEALTH COUNCIL

Samuel B. Kirkwood, M.D., Chairman

GENERAL INFORMATION

Meetings

Regular monthly meetings were held in accordance with General Laws, Chapter 17, Section 3. The September, 1952, meeting was held at North Reading State Sanatorium, and the May, 1953, meeting at Lakeville State Sanatorium. On June 18, 1953, a special meeting was held at Westfield State Sanatorium.

When visiting the Department's institutions, the Council viewed particularly the preparations for Civil Defense, including facilities for the storage of litters, auxiliary pumps, generators and other supplies, and emergency accommodations should evacuation of patients and staff become necessary. In this connection it was recommended that equipment be assembled as completely as possible and kept in workable order, and the staff given sufficient training for emergencies. The tornado disaster in the Worcester area on June 9 demonstrated that civil defense is not limited to military disaster, but should be a functional part of everyday community life available for any form of emergency.

On September 9, 1952, an inspection was made along the course of the Shawsheen River, the Bedford Airport, and the site of the sewage pumping station being constructed by the town of Bedford. A special meeting was held on March 12, 1953 to join the Special Commission on the Structure of State Government in a public hearing to consider the recommendations of that Commission relative to the Department of Public Health.

On June 17, 1953, a special meeting was held at the Department's District Office at Amherst. At this time the site of the new Amherst Health Center was viewed and a careful study made of detailed plans of the Center which, when completed, will house the District Office, the Food and Drug Laboratory now located at Westfield, as well as other Departmental facilities and certain facilities of the University of Massachusetts, including a new School of Nursing. On this date the Council also met at Amherst at the annual conference with representatives of local boards of health.

The Committee on Environmental Sanitation, composed of Dr. Jakmauh, Chairman, Mr. Mutter and the Commissioner, has met regularly during the year, usually immediately preceding the regular monthly Council meeting, and reported on matters of sanitary significance at the full meeting of the Council.

General Duties

The Council has carried out its regular duties in accordance with the provisions of General Laws, Chapter lll, Section 3, and other statutes, including approval of hospitals, convalescent and nursing homes, boarding homes for the aged, dispensaries, dental clinics and laboratories which meet the minimum standards of the Department; approval of appointments of professional personnel at state and county sanatoria and municipal tuberculosis hospitals; approval of contracts for the care of tuberculosis patients at county sanatoria and for the care of arthritis patients at the Massachusetts General Hospital; approval of contracts for the production and sale of certified milk; advice to communities and official agencies on sanitary problems of water supply, sewage disposal, nuisances and prevention of pollution of inland and tidal waters; and approval of out-of-state shellfish dealers who have been approved by their respective state shellfish authorities and certified by the Public Health Service.

Special Activities

To safeguard the quality of shellfish from Japan and Iceland, the Council on November 18, 1952 urged the Public Health Service to promptly install the necessary machinery for certification of shellfish areas and packing facilities in Japan and Iceland, thus endorsing the action of a committee of the American Public Health Association that such a program be established by the Public Health Service.

The matter of licensing facilities for the care of noncommittable alcoholics was considered, and on December 16, 1952 it was agreed that these institutions should be included under Classification A5f of the Department's Hospital Licensure Rules and Regulations, and licensed by the Department under such regulations as are applicable.

The licensing of city and town infirmaries under Section 9 of Chapter 602 of the Acts of 1952 was inaugurated on January 1, 1953 after the Council voted on December 16, 1952 to adopt the Department's standards for the licensing of boarding homes for the aged as the standards for licensing of municipal infirmaries.

Public Hearings

A public hearing was held by the Council on November 18, 1952 on an appeal of a milk dealer from the action of a local board of health in denying him a license and permit to sell milk. On April 14, 1953, the Council held a public hearing in response to the appeal of the owner of a convalescent home from the action of a local health department in refusing to continue his license.

Public Hearings (Continued)

Under authority of Chapter 1952 of the Acts of 1946 the Director of the Division of Sanitary Engineering conducted eleven public hearings on the acquisition of lands for the protection of municipal water supplies and for the location of sewage treatment works, one hearing on plans relative to sewerage and sewage disposal for the North and South Metropolitan Sewerage Districts, and two hearings relative to alleged nuisances, one caused by a dump and the other by a tannery. Under the same statute the Director of the Division of Food and Drugs was authorized to hold a public hearing relative to a regulation concerning dietetic foods and one on a proposed amendment to the pasteurization regulations to provide for in-place cleaning of pipe lines and equipment used in the pasteurization of milk. The evidence submitted at all hearings was presented to the Council for action at subsequent meetings.

Regulations

On August 12, 1952, the Isolation and Quarantine Requirements previously adopted were rescinded, and revised Isolation and Quarantine Requirements were approved and adopted, effective October 1, 1952.

On May 12, 1953, a regulation for the protection of dietetic foods was approved and adopted.

Hospital Survey and Construction

The State Plan for the Administration of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act (Public Law 725, 79th Congress, and Public Law 380, 81st Congress) was revised on March 10, 1953 to create two new hospital areas: (1) separating Weymouth from the Quincy area and establishing it as a hospital service area with several adjacent towns; and (2) separating Danvers from the Beverly-Salem area and establishing it as a separate hospital service area with the town of Middleton.

Approval was given to the following applications for financial assistance for construction or equipment, each project having been previously approved by the State Advisory Council for the Administration of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act:

- North Adams Hospital, for a replacement and expansion project
- Providence Hospital, Holyoke, for a new facility
- St. Vincent's Hospital, Worcester, for a new facility
- Amherst Health Center, for a new center to contain laboratories, offices, and clinical facilities
- Hahnemann Hospital, Worcester, for additions and alterations
- Fairlawn Hospital, Worcester, for alterations and completion of an addition
- New England Center Hospital, Boston, for a teaching project
- Martha's Vineyard Hospital, Oak Bluffs, for an addition of thirteen general hospital beds
- Webster District Hospital, for a new forty-three bed general hospital
- South Shore Hospital, Weymouth, for additions and alterations

Personnel

Upon appointment by His Excellency Governor Christian A. Herter, Dr. Samuel B. Kirkwood on May 8, 1953 assumed the position of Commissioner of Public Health and, therefore, under the provisions of General Laws, Chapter 17, Section 3, became ex officio Chairman of the Public Health Council. Raymond L. Mutter of Holyoke was appointed by Governor Herter to his second consecutive term as Public Health Council Member, effective May 1, 1953. At the close of the fiscal year 1953 the Public Health Council was constituted as follows:

Samuel B. Kirkwood, M.D., Chairman

Paul F. Flaherty
William H. Griffin, D.M.D.
Paul J. Jakmauh, M.D.

Francis H. Lally, M.D.
Raymond L. Mutter
Charles F. Wilinsky, M.D.

At a meeting of the Department on November 24, 1953, the Commissioner presented to the Council a report of the Department of Public Health for the fiscal year 1953, and it was voted that this report, together with the foregoing brief summary of the activities of the Public Health Council, be approved and adopted as the report of the Department of Public Health for the fiscal year 1953.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC HEALTH

To the Public Health Council:

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to submit the thirty-ninth annual report of the Department of Public Health for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953.

BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION

FRANCIS H. LALLY, M.D.

1875 - 1953

It is with deep regret that I report the death on August 4, 1953, of Dr. Francis H. Lally, senior member of the Public Health Council. Dr. Lally was first appointed to the Council in 1924 by Governor Cox. His record of successive reappointments by seven governors, making a total of twenty-nine years of continuous service, has no equal. Dr. Lally possessed to an unusual degree the ability to combine the clinical practice of medicine with a broad public health point of view. His death brought to an end a career of outstanding and completely unselfish service to the Department and to the Commonwealth.

At the meeting of the Department on August 25, 1953, his colleagues on the Public Health Council adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, God in His Infinite Wisdom has called from our midst to his eternal rest our good friend for many years and fellow member of the Public Health Council, Francis H. Lally, M.D., and

WHEREAS, his friends and associates feel a deep sense of personal loss in the death of one who did so much to help further the health and welfare of the people of the Commonwealth by his service on the Public Health Council for twenty-nine years, and

WHEREAS, in our many contacts with him we were privileged to have an insight into his qualities of tact, integrity, and devotion to high ideals, and

WHEREAS, he gave of himself and his time unselfishly and willingly in order that the people of this Commonwealth might benefit from his wisdom;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

That this expression of great loss be written on the records of the Department of Public Health in the minutes of August 25, 1953, and that a copy of these resolutions as well as a message of deep sympathy be forwarded to his family.

After several years of service in various epidemiological positions, as District Health Officer, and as State Commissioner of Public Health since 1943, Dr. Vlado A. Getting left the Department in May, 1953 to accept the position of Professor of Public Health Practice at the University of Michigan and Consultant to the Detroit Health Department. The ten years of his commissionership in Massachusetts covered a period of changing public health practices. Dr. Getting not only made valuable contributions to progress in this field within Massachusetts, but distinguished himself as one of the outstanding State health officers of the country, and became a recognized leader in public health.

Dr. Samuel B. Kirkwood was appointed by Governor Herter to the position of Commissioner of Public Health, and assumed the duties of this position on May 8, 1953.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION

The following is the legislation to be submitted to the General Court by the Department during the next fiscal year:

1. AN ACT PROVIDING FOR ADMISSIONS TO THE LEMUEL SHATTUCK HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES. As the Lemuel Shattuck Hospital will be prepared to admit patients on or about July 1, 1954, it becomes necessary to establish legal procedures to authorize such admissions.

The proposed bill would authorize the admission of patients to the Hospital upon application of a physician registered in Massachusetts, subject to the rules and regulations of the Department. It establishes the requirements of patients' residence for at least two years within the three years preceeding date of application.

It provides for notification by the Department to local boards of welfare for the admission of each patient. The responsibility for ascertaining legal settlement is placed in the Department as well as the responsibility of notification of patients' admission to the respective boards of welfare within a period of ninety days.

It further authorizes the Department to establish charges for treatment of patients at the Hospital and to recover such charges from the patient or from the town of settlement, as the case may be, and establishes the date upon which the cause of action shall be deemed to have accrued.

2. AN ACT RELATIVE TO MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF MINORS. Situations arise quite frequently where minor females are mentioned as the sexual contacts of patients with venereal disease. When these girls are found and report to one of the State Cooperating Venereal Disease Clinics they are usually asked to bring their parents or guardian. Very frequently they insist that their parents not be informed. Should the doctor insist on the patient's parents' or guardian's consent, not only would he lose the patient but he would prevent other patients in a similar age group from coming to the clinics for diagnosis and treatment. The doctor takes smears and cultures for gonorrhea and a blood test for syphilis. This proposed bill would protect a physician from legal suit for assault and battery when he examines a female minor for venereal disease.

3. AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE EXAMINATION OF COASTAL WATERS AND FLATS. Chapter 463 of the Acts of 1948 struck out the earlier requirement of examination of shellfish areas "from time to time" and inserted in place thereof the word "annually". It has always been the feeling of this Department that once a careful determination is made of the extent of the contamination of shellfish areas repetition annually of the inspections and analytical work was not necessary unless changes had been made in estuaries affecting tidal currents or new sewer outlets or waste disposal methods in the area concerned had been established. Any changes in tidal estuaries require approval by the Department of Public Works, Waterways Division, and under an agreement such plans are forwarded to this office for our consideration.

Under the provisions of General Laws, Chapter 111, Section 17, plans for sewage and foul industrial waste disposal from cities, towns and persons must be submitted to this Department for its advice and approval and no method of sewage disposal established without such approval. Hence, the Department is required to keep in touch with any new sources of pollution.

During the fiscal year 1952-1953, this word "annually" required the full time of one man and part time of another man in this unnecessary field work. Roughly, 910 samples of overlying sea waters were collected and 520 samples of shellfish were collected and analyzed with a total laboratory cost of nearly \$5000. This prevented the use of these men to do more essential shellfish sanitation duties.

In addition, the word "annually" as it is at present in the statutes requires the filing with the Division of Marine Fisheries our reports of this work annually which is a serious and unnecessary burden on the stenographic force. In view of all of these circumstances, it appears desirable to strike out the word "annually" and insert in place thereof the words "from time to time as conditions may require".

4. AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE DETERMINATION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE EXTENT OF CONTAMINATION IN COASTAL WATERS AND FLATS. Various technicalities have been raised by the legal profession in defending in court persons found to be taking shellfish from contaminated areas. Many definite cases of violation have been thrown out by the courts because of alleged faulty records of our determinations of the extent of contamination. There is a considerable question as to just what the word "examination" means in connection with our determinations. If it means the analytical data and the report on the sanitary survey, the amount of clerical and other work required is enormous especially since the word "annually" in the second line of Section 74 applies to the records to be forwarded to the Division of Marine Fisheries in accordance with the ruling of the office of the Attorney General. The determination or the line marking the extent of contamination is the important fact that is required in the courts and in order to cut down on the clerical work the Department recommends that the requirement for forwarding all of the results of its sanitary surveys and analytical data be repealed.

5. AN ACT PROVIDING FOR ACCESS TO COASTAL WATERS TO PERMIT EXAMINATION OF SHELLFISH AREAS. The law permits representatives of the Department to gain access to all the waters and flats by means of a boat. There is a considerable question, however, as to whether representatives of the Department can gain access to the various tidal waters and flats over private land. Under the provisions of General Laws, Chapter 130, Section 7, all representatives of the Division of Marine Fisheries and the Law Enforcement Division are authorized to enter upon and pass through, or over, private lands in connection with their operations. From time to time the Department's representatives have experienced difficulty in gaining access to tidal waters and flats over private lands. The Department is of the

opinion that it is desirable and necessary to have a section which would give the personnel of the Department the same authority to pass through or over private lands in their work as have the representatives of the Department of Natural Resources.

6. AN ACT EXTENDING THE AUTHORITY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH TO REGULATE METHODS OF HANDLING AND DISPOSING OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS. The uses of radioactive materials is increasing rapidly. The cost of naturally radioactive substances such as radium precluded their wide use. At present practically any chemical element may be made radioactive. Some of these materials are encapsulated while others are distributed as chemical reagents. They are used in large quantities for industrial purposes -- medical diagnosis, therapy and research work. Authorizations for radioisotope procurement were issued by the Atomic Energy Commission to 12 users in Massachusetts during the month of August 1953. These authorizations covered a range of from 1 millicurie in two instances to 1300 millicuries for a total of 2,522 millicuries. Some of the users in the Commonwealth have as much as 6 curies of Cobalt 60. There are at present approximately 70 institutions of various types in Massachusetts using radioisotopes. Massachusetts ranks third among states in the use of these materials.

The Department of Public Health has been designated by the Atomic Energy Commission as the agency to supervise the use and disposal of radioactive materials furnished through the Commission. Surveys of users of such materials have been made by engineers of the Department and the Department of Labor and Industries. Currently engineers of the Department accompany representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission on inspections within the Commonwealth.

These inspections have shown that the vast majority of users are well qualified and have adequate equipment to handle radioisotopes safely. However, in several instances it has been noted that unsafe practices were employed and that inadequate safety procedures were available. These conditions have been corrected through the cooperation of all interested parties.

With the advent of more widespread use, men of lesser experience will be handling these potentially dangerous materials. There will be larger and larger amounts for disposal. More and more persons will be exposed to ionizing radiation.

There is a current need for legislation to permit control of the handling and disposal of radioisotopes before the problem grows out of hand.

1952-1953 LEGISLATION

The following legislation of particular interest to public health was enacted into law by the 1952 Legislature in the fiscal year 1953:

Acts of 1952Chapter

- 509 - An act providing for the inspection and regulation of buildings used as boarding homes for the aged
- 537 - An act providing for the installation by the Department of Public Health of a gauging station on the Canton River
- 559 - An act providing for the construction and operation by the Metropolitan District Commission of refuse disposal incinerators in certain cases

Resolves of 1952

- 81 - Resolve further continuing the special commission established to investigate and study the feasibility of establishing a Southeastern Massachusetts Water District
- 84 - Resolve further extending the existence of the special commission established to investigate and study relative to high blood pressure
- 100 - Resolve providing for an investigation and study by a special commission relative to certain matters pertaining to the public health

The following legislation was enacted by the 1953 Legislature:

Acts of 1953Chapter

- 19 - An act providing for co-operation with the Federal Government in the eradication of certain animal diseases
- 136 - An act regulating the sale of horse meat
- 316 - An act providing for an auxiliary water supply connection to the water supply system of the town of Middleborough for the Lakeville State Sanatorium
- 352 - An act providing for the transportation to special schools of children afflicted with cerebral palsy
- 382 - An act permitting the Department of Public Health to establish and maintain muscular dystrophy clinics
- 383 - An act relative to the treatment of muscular dystrophy and other similar diseases at Lakeville State Sanatorium

Acts of 1953 (Continued)Chapter

- 562 - An act relative to the payment for care of cancer patients in Pondville Hospital or Cancer Division of Westfield State Sanatorium
- 600 - An act relative to the organization of regional health districts
- 636 - An act relative to hospital expenses in connection with the support of public welfare and other public assistance patients
- 655 - An act providing for the eradication of certain animal diseases

Resolves of 1953

- 24 - Providing for a further investigation and study by the Metropolitan District Commission, the Department of Public Works, and the Department of Public Health of the sanitary condition of Spy Pond in the town of Arlington
- 30 - Providing for an investigation by a special commission relative to
and the sale, furnishing, delivery, exchange, and use of narcotic drugs
60 within the Commonwealth
- 39 - Providing for an investigation relative to the improvement of conditions at Furnace Pond in the town of Pembroke
- 40 - Providing for an investigation relative to the improvement of conditions at Musquashiat Pond, sometimes called Musquashcut Pond, in the town of Scituate
- 41 - Authorizing the Department of Public Health, the State Reclamation Board, and the Port of Boston Authority to consider and formulate a plan for the improvement of Straits Pond in the towns of Hull and Cohasset
- 43 - Providing for an investigation relative to the extension of the north metropolitan sewerage district to include the town of Wilmington
- 52 - Establishing a special commission to study and investigate means and methods for improving protection against fire in homes and institutions for the sick and aged
- 56 - Providing for further study and investigation by the Department of Public Works relative to the drainage of swamp lands in the town of Wilmington and for such improvements in the Ipswich River, as may be necessary therefor
- 58 - Providing for an investigation and study by a special commission relative to the fluoridation of public water supplies
- 67 - Providing for a study by the Department of Public Works, the Department of Public Health, and the Department of Conservation relative to the elimination or control of submerged weeds in certain great ponds of the Commonwealth

Resolves of 1953(Continued)

- 96 - Providing for an investigation and study by a special commission relative to sewage disposal in the town of Clinton and the Wachusett watershed and related problems

The 1953 Legislature did not adjourn until July 4, 1953. Chapters 600 to 655 and Resolve 96 listed above were signed by Governor Herter between July 1 and July 4, 1953; however, as these actions were taken so near to the 1953 fiscal year and are so closely connected with the activities of 1953, mention of them is included in this report.

REGULATIONS

Rules and regulations have been promulgated by the Department relative to:

Distribution of biologic products

Adopted 4/9/35; amended 5/14/40; 1/11/49

Sale of surplus biologic products

Adopted 4/12/49

Use of blood or other tissues for purposes of transfusion

Adopted 1/10/39; amended 4/10/39; 10/7/41; 11/4/41; 9/14/48; 3/11/52

Cancer clinics and service unit values

Adopted 8/10/26; amended 6/14/27; 3/13/28; 1/5/35; 9/14/43; 10/5/43; 11/11/43; 12/14/43; 4/11/44; 1/14/47

List of diseases dangerous to public health

Adopted 1907; amended 12/15/14; 12/14/15; 2/16/17; 4/3/17; 12/18/17; 10/29/18; 11/18/20; 12/8/21; 9/18/28; 6/11/35; 12/10/35; 11/10/36; 2/14/39; 5/1/41; 5/12/42; 4/14/43; 10/5/43; 12/14/43; 1/11/44; 11/3/48

Diseases declared to be dangerous to the public health and reportable

Adopted 1907; amended 12/15/14; 12/14/15; 2/16/17; 4/3/17; 12/18/17; 10/29/18; 11/18/20; 12/8/21; 9/18/28; 6/11/35; 12/10/35; 11/10/36; 2/14/39; 5/1/41; 5/12/42; 4/14/43; 10/5/43; 12/14/43; 1/11/44; 11/3/48

Isolation and quarantine requirements of diseases declared to be dangerous to public health

Adopted 8/9/38; amended 5/13/41; 1/11/44; 11/3/48; 8/12/52

Transportation of bodies dead of diseases dangerous to public health

Adopted 8/9/39; amended 2/14/39

Funerals of persons dead of any disease dangerous to public health

Adopted 8/9/38; amended 5/13/41; 1/11/44

Cremation

Adopted 12/5/07; amended 10/29/18

Treatment of persons exposed to rabies

Adopted 8/10/37; amended 5/13/41

Approval of bacteriological and serological laboratories

Adopted 9/12/39; amended 1946

Use of common drinking cup

Adopted 3/22/16

Use and concerning the providing of a common towel
Adopted 12/16/15; amended 3/22/16

Approval of lodging houses
Adopted 7/6/05

Barbering and barber shops
Approved 12/6/49

Cross connections between public water supplies and fire and industrial water supplies
Adopted 2/9/37; amended 5/12/42; 10/9/51

To prevent pollution or contamination of any or all of the lakes, ponds, streams, tidal waters and flats within the Commonwealth or of the tributaries of such tidal waters and flats
Adopted 8/14/45; amended 10/14/45

Supervision of plumbing
Adopted 6/11/35; amended 8/6/40; 2/11/46; 1/10/50

Minimum standards of fitness for dwellings
Adopted 12/6/49

Operation of plants for the purification of shellfish
Adopted 6/5/28; amended 10/7/41

Regulations promulgated by the director of the Division of Marine Fisheries
Approved for Sanitary Requirements by Dept. of Public Health 4/13/42

Enrichment of flour, white bread and rolls
Adopted 11/3/48

Establishing grades of milk
Adopted 5/8/35; amended 11/17/48

Sale of rabbits intended for food purposes
Adopted 5/14/29

Governing the business of cold storage made under the provisions of General Laws, Chapter 94, Section 67
Adopted 10/10/33

Sterilization of feathers, down and secondhand material intended for use in the manufacture of articles of bedding and upholstered furniture
Adopted 11/12/35

Making of each article of bedding and upholstered furniture
Adopted 12/10/30; amended 11/12/35

Manufacture and bottling of carbonated nonalcoholic beverages, soda water, mineral and spring water
Adopted 11/12/35; amended 4/36

Business of slaughtering and meat inspection

Adopted 7/9/31; amended 12/10/35; 9/14/43

Poultry slaughterhouses

Adopted 9/14/43; amended 8/6/46

Approval of contracts for the production and distribution of certified milk

Adopted 10/14/36

Frozen desserts and ice cream mix

Adopted 9/11/34

Bakeries and bakery products

Adopted 2/14/33; amended 1/10/50

Definition of "pasteurized milk"

Adopted 7/8/41; amended 11/4/41; 6/15/50

Establishments for pasteurization of milk

Adopted 2/12/35; amended 6/15/50

Standards and definitions of purity and quality of food

Adopted 2/9/37

Pork products intended to be eaten without cooking

Approved 2/12/24

Licensing of Hospitals and Sanatoria

Adopted 4/14/42; amended 2/9/43; 12/14/43; 3/14/50

Licensing of boarding homes for the aged

Adopted 11/3/48

Licensing of convalescent and boarding homes

Adopted 11/3/48

Dispensary License

Adopted 1/12/19; amended 5/13/19; 5/10/38

Dental clinic license

Adopted 8/10/43

General Rules for Police Station Houses, Lock-ups, Houses of Detention, Jails, Houses of Correction, Prisons, and Reformatories

Adopted 1910; amended 4/8/30; 6/15/48

To establish standards for tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria

Adopted 6/14/27; amended 6/5/28; 8/12/32; 1/17/39; 5/10/38; 10/21/48

Obtaining state subsidy

Adopted 5/11/20; amended 6/5/28; 2/14/33; 3/13/34

Minimum requirements for tuberculosis dispensaries as defined by the Department of Public Health

Adopted 4/6/15; amended 7/11/16; 11/7/19; 7/14/25; 4/11/33

Minimum requirements for uniform dispensary record system

Adopted 7/14/25

Governing the hospitalization of patients with chronic rheumatism

Adopted 5/8/45

Reporting and control of venereal diseases

Adopted 12/18/17; amended 5/12/18; 6/11/18; 3/11/19; 11/12/23;
10/1/25; 10/8/29; 1/14/30; 1/14/36; 8/9/38; 4/11/44; 11/3/48

Treatment of persons suffering from venereal diseases who are unable to pay for private medical care

Adopted 2/14/33; amended 8/10/37; 8/9/38; 9/12/39; 11/6/40; 4/13/48;
11/3/48

Issuance of premarital medical certificates

Adopted 4/11/50

Approved prophylactic remedy for use in the eyes of infants at birth

Adopted 5/12/36

Physical examination of school children

Adopted 3/11/52

Dietetic foods

Adopted 5/12/53

Milk Regulation Board

The Milk Regulation Board, consisting of the Chairman of the Milk Control Board, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Attorney General, and the Commissioner of Public Health met several times during the year. The Board took final action on a petition of the Medical Milk Commission of Boston by adopting a regulation permitting certified milk to be produced on one farm and pasteurized on another.

Three other matters were heard before the Board to obtain information which will be subsequently used in the development of specific regulations for presentation at a public hearing.

1. Every-Other-Day Delivery of Milk by Tank Truck Pickup:

There was no serious objection to this method of milk collection by any interested groups.

2. The In-Place Cleaning of Milk Pipe Lines:

This procedure was favored by both industry and milk inspectors with only three inspectors registering opposition to this type of cleansing.

3. Labeling of Paper Milk Containers:

There was serious objection to this proposal from the milk dealers who argued that the establishment of a uniform labeling for paper containers of milk would not serve any purpose benefiting the public. On the other hand, representatives of the law enforcement groups indicated that uniform labeling would minimize deception concerning the quality and grade of milk being sold.

Rating Board

Under authority contained in Chapter 32, Section 26, of the General Laws, the Commissioner of Public Health as Chairman of the Rating Board presided at hearings and interviewed applicants from the Department of Public Safety applying for retirement because of illness or injury sustained in line of duty. Applications were received from nine State Police Officers. After examination of these individuals and a review of the records, recommendations were made that eight of them be retired for disability. Building inspectors of the Department of Public Safety after reaching the age of 55, or completing twenty years of service, whichever occurs last, must have an annual physical examination if they desire to keep on working to the compulsory retirement age of 65. In this group nine were examined and everyone was found to be physically fit to continue for another year.

State Planning Board

The Department was represented at all regular meetings of the State Planning Board by a member of the Division of Sanitary Engineering. Six meetings were held during the early part of 1953, the last of which was on

April 30, 1953, the State Planning Board was abolished and its powers and duties were transferred to the Division of Planning of the newly authorized Department of Commerce.

The activity of the State Planning Board of greatest interest to this Department in the above period was the study relating to development of ocean beaches, made under a special appropriation of \$15,000. There is much need of providing improved recreational facilities at our ocean beaches, and the above study should result in great progress along these lines.

Approving Authority

Under the provisions of General Laws, Chapter 112, Section 2, as amended, the Commissioner of Public Health serves as a member of the Approving Authority for Medical Schools. After a public hearing, the Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, was approved in April, 1953, thus making its graduates eligible for examination for registration to practice medicine in Massachusetts.

Appointment of Chairman for Medical Panels

Chapter 618 of the General Laws requires that the Commissioner of Public Health appoint the Chairman of Medical Panels set up to review applications for disability retirements. The three-man panel also includes a physician appointed by the local retirement authority and a physician chosen by the applicant. The Chairman appointed by the Commissioner must be, insofar as practicable, skilled in the particular branch of medicine or surgery involved in the case.

Chapter 181 of the Acts of 1952 requires that all three members of the Medical Panel conduct the examination in the presence of each other, but that their findings be arrived at independently of one another. In the fiscal year 1953, 881 retirement cases were processed by the Department compared with a total of 814 during the fiscal year 1952, making an increase of 67.

Reappointments add considerably to the administrative work involved in the selection of panels. In the handling of the 881 cases this year, 117 had to be processed more than once due to the inability or refusal of one or more panel members to serve.

Division of Health Information

The program of providing health education consultation and direct service to the Divisions of the Department as well as to other official and voluntary health agencies in the State was a continuing function of the professional health education staff. Calls for this service from local communities and the Divisions of the Department continue to grow in excess of the Division's facilities.

Maintaining a resource file on public health matters and agency programs has proved a most valuable service to the Department and to the public.

The universal interest in recruitment and training of health educators resulted in a major Division project and the formation of a New England Committee on Field Training for Health Educators. The Committee includes the Directors of Health Education of the New England States as well as professors from Harvard, Yale, and Columbia Schools of Public Health.

About 60 residents of the Commonwealth were interviewed about opportunities for professional training in health education.

Pilot studies on various types of programs in industrial health education continue to operate. These programs are developed cooperatively with local official and voluntary health agencies and committees of management and labor from industries of various sizes.

There was also much time spent in the area of school health education by assistance in the planning and conducting of teacher training courses and seminars, workshop for dental hygienists, in Child Dental Health Day, and in plans for a Workshop on Youth and Problems of Alcoholism.

That section of the Division responsible for "publications, production and distribution of health education materials" experienced its busiest year to date. On September 1, 1952 the first issue of the weekly entitled "Public Health Bulletin Board" made its appearance. This publication contains the information formerly circulated to Boards of Health in the "Communicable Disease Bulletin," together with announcements and news items formerly in the "News Letter" and a short feature article on some current public health topic. The present circulation is 1200, which includes local boards of health, school superintendents, physicians, nurses, and voluntary health agency staffs.

On January 1, 1953 the "News Letter" became the "Commonwealth" with a complete change of format and editorial style and an increased circulation now at 4200. This official organ of the Department is a semi-professional journal reaching key health workers in the Commonwealth.

Effort has been expended to increase the quality of productions. Twenty-eight pamphlets were produced and three exhibits prepared. Multi-lith and mimeograph equipment handled 775 assignments making 894,423 copies of materials for all the Divisions of the Department. They ranged from the innumerable forms required by law to the more complex pamphlets and publications to interpret the laws to the public and the professions.

The Library continued to handle an average of 2000 requests for books, magazines, and information. Newspaper publicity on important events in public health was provided for all dailies and weeklies in Massachusetts. A total of 76 press releases was prepared. Three radio broadcasts and a 15-minute television program interpreting the programs of the Department in preventive public health work were also processed. The Film Library made bookings for 1168 requests from public and private schools, teachers, colleges, nursing, medical, dental, and public health schools and numerous lay clubs and organizations and 41 previews of new films were arranged for various divisions.

Division of Training

The work of this Division includes activities involving (1) postgraduate study for professional staff; (2) short courses for health workers at the State and local level; (3) field training for students; (4) research in the development and testing of new training methods, field experiences, and evaluation techniques; (5) program to better interagency relationships as a means of creating interest in field training programs.

The Department continues to aid permanent members of the professional staff to acquire academic education in public health at professional schools. With the drastic reduction in Federal appropriations, however, retrenchment is necessary and the number who will benefit from postgraduate study in the future must be limited unless other sources of support are found.

During the year, full-time postgraduate study was made available to two physicians, four public health nurses, four medical social workers, one sanitary chemist, two health educators, and one sanitarian. In addition, part-time instruction was provided for fifteen other persons.

A total of 103 separate short courses (observation experience, workshops, seminars, institutes, etc.) were given to almost 4000 trainees. Approximately 25% of the trainees were students preparing for careers in public health or the medical sciences, and the remaining 75% included those already employed in the public health field.

The field training program consists of two main parts - (1) Supervised field training experience in local agencies, and (2) Short refresher courses of instruction for the field teachers in these agencies. Results of this program are just becoming evident. Dual benefits accrue in the form of a better-prepared and more extensive instruction staff, but perhaps even more important, an improvement in the services of the agency serving as a training unit. During the year supervised field training experiences were provided for eleven physicians, nine medical students, six medical social workers, fifteen public health nurses, three sanitary engineers, twenty-five sanitarians, and one health educator.

Personnel Section

As of June 30, 1953, a total of 1808 persons was employed by the Department, 616 in central offices and 1192 in the institutions. During the past year this Section has worked very closely with the Division of Civil Service to set up an objective type of examination similar to that prepared by the Professional Examination Service of the American Public Health Association. It is expected that during the next fiscal year from one to three of these examinations will be used by Civil Service.

An improvement in the method of obtaining approval for consultants and lecturers employed by the Department was initiated this year at the direction of the Director of Personnel and Standardization. In place of obtaining approval for individuals by name, approval is now obtained for all consultants and lecturers by title thus permitting, when necessary, greater flexibility in substituting one person for another of the same title.

At the request of the Division of Personnel and Standardization a beginning was made in mechanizing our personnel record keeping. This will involve new IBM records and new coding and punching procedures. A new personnel history card for each employee will show a complete record from July 1, 1948 onward.

Nursing Section

During the past year an extensive program of in-service education for nurses in the State centered about the following topics: Tuberculosis Nursing; School Health Regulations; Maternity and Infant Care; Cardiovascular Disease; Home Accidents; Special Health Problems of Children; Diabetes and Epilepsy; and Community Resources. Approximately 1729 hospital and public health nurses participated in full or part-time in-service education programs.

At the University of Massachusetts a twelve-weeks' in-service education course was conducted on a demonstration basis. Seven nurses from local, voluntary, and official nursing agencies attended for two months on a full-time basis.

The Health Departments of Nashoba and Barnstable County, used as training centers, provided field experience for seven graduate students for an eight-week period during the year. In answer to the long-felt need for additional official agency field experience in the vicinity of Boston, the Cambridge and Quincy Health Departments are being developed for use as training centers.

Assistance to hospitals throughout the State was given in making surveys of nurseries for the newborn, and in interpreting regulations concerning the program providing financial assistance for care of premature infants.

Nutrition Section

In addition to the usual activities of nutrition consultation for professional workers, several new programs were initiated. A special conference of directors and dietitians from children's institutions and child-care centers was called by this Section to discover the most pressing problems encountered in feeding children in such situations, and to work out better means for cooperative action. Follow-up efforts are under way in nearly every district.

Food habit surveys of school children were made in four Berkshire communities through the cooperation of school staff, parents, and children. As a result parents, school personnel, and the nutritionist together worked out plans for improving eating habits at home and at school. It is planned to carry on similar surveys in other districts next year.

Assistance to schools was given through the new teaching film, "Let's Teach Better Nutrition," which was shown and discussed with teachers in most towns in the Berkshire District and in several other districts. Further assistance was given through the revised edition of "Nutrition Handbook for Teachers" which, through the cooperation of the State Department of Education, was distributed to hundreds of elementary school teachers.

A survey was made of the nutrition courses given in Massachusetts Schools of Attendant Nursing, and recommendations made to the Curriculum Committee of the State Approving Authority. A guide for teaching the revised course is in preparation.

All district nutritionists worked closely with staff members of nursing homes and homes for the aged to give help and guidance on geriatric nutrition.

Social Work Section

This Section has continued to give service in the Department's medical care programs, in providing consultation to individuals and agencies seeking advice on health problems complicated by social and economic need, and in working with community groups toward the development and strengthening of local services.

Increased case loads in the Crippled Children's Program and the addition of a new group, those with Congenital Heart Disease, have demanded increased activity from the staff. It is encouraging to note that the Premature Program has met with an increase in acceptance and understanding by most boards of health.

An increasing problem in the field of Tuberculosis is the number of newly arrived noncitizens who are found to have Tuberculosis and who become public charges upon entering a public hospital. The Section has been able to help patients understand the laws and accept treatment, but the constant threat of deportation remains to the detriment of treatment.

The Section has worked closely with the Division of Cancer and Other Chronic Diseases in the setting of standards and the development of social work programs in the six State Cooperating Cardiac Clinics.

In community planning members of the Section have been active in the development of Community Mental Hygiene Services in Holyoke, Fitchburg, and Cape Cod, and have worked closely with the Department of Mental Health in the establishment of community classes for mentally retarded children.

Table I

TOTAL DEPARTMENT BUDGET

1942, 1946, 1951, and 1953

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>	<u>Per Capita*</u>	<u>Total State</u>	<u>Per Capita*</u>	<u>Total Federal</u>	<u>Per Capita*</u>
1942	\$3,899,160.60	\$0.87	\$3,333,834.61	\$0.74	\$ 565,325.99	\$0.13
1946	5,515,058.45	1.23	3,515,830.96	0.78	1,999,227.49	0.44
1951	8,183,444.85	1.74	6,916,109.02	1.47	1,267,335.83	0.27
1953	#24,875,965.32	5.18	23,545,653.95	4.90	1,330,311.37	0.28

Table II

DEPARTMENT INSTITUTION BUDGET

1942, 1946, 1951, and 1953

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>State Funds</u>	<u>Per Capita*</u>
1942	\$1,827,847.51	\$0.41
1946	1,883,035.34	0.42
1951	4,152,539.18	0.88
1953	19,736,131.87	4.11

Table III

DEPARTMENT BUDGET (Exclusive of Institutions)

1942, 1946, 1951, and 1953

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>	<u>Per Capita*</u>	<u>State Funds</u>	<u>Per Capita*</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Per Capita*</u>
1942	\$2,071,313.09	\$0.46	\$1,505,897.10	\$0.33	\$ 565,325.99	\$0.13
1946	3,632,023.11	0.80	1,632,795.62	0.36	1,999,227.49	0.44
1951	4,030,905.67	0.86	2,763,569.84	0.59	1,267,335.83	0.27
1953	5,139,833.45	1.07	3,809,522.08	0.79	1,330,311.37	0.28

*Per Capita expenditures based on the following population figures

1942 - 4,500,000
 1946 - 4,500,000
 1951 - 4,700,000
 1953 - 4,800,000

#Includes capital outlay for all construction including the Lemuel Shattuck Hospital, the Lawrence Experiment Station, and the Hyams Laboratory.

A total of 92.7 cents per capita of State and Federal funds for public health services exclusive of institutions was expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953.

The total expenditures of the Department, including institutional maintenance and construction, for the past fiscal year were \$16,700,152.47. A breakdown by the various departmental activities is shown in the following table. A detailed breakdown of the Department Fiscal Report as prepared by the Comptroller's Bureau is contained at the end of this Annual Report.

DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES 1952 - 1953

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>FEDERAL</u>
Administration	\$408,751.62	\$194,493.72	\$214,257.90
Div. San. & Tuberculosis	316,532.54	214,914.68	101,617.86
Subsidies of T.B. Patients	458,265.88	458,265.88	
Div. of Laboratories	539,300.77	515,045.14	24,255.63
Health Protection Clinic	35,635.76	35,635.76	
Division of Hospitals	84,962.71	84,356.76	605.95
Div. Cancer & Other Chronic Disease	217,234.04	141,369.78	75,864.26
Heart Disease Program	36,227.05	14,730.67	21,496.38
Environmental Sanitation	550,114.45	434,366.69	115,747.76
Preventive Medicine	735,249.09	328,044.26	407,204.83
Communicable Diseases	414,570.17	370,220.11	44,350.06
Division of Alcoholism	86,797.29	86,797.29	
Special Projects	76,137.01	30,523.47	45,613.54
Building Construction	199,549.77	199,549.77	
Grants-in-Aids	58,308.90		58,308.90
Training Personnel	<u>230,245.71</u>		<u>230,245.71</u>
	\$4,447,882.76	\$3,108,313.98	\$1,339,568.78

The Special projects under State include special studies of sewage disposal; the Construction includes building of the addition to Hyams Laboratory, the Lemuel Shattuck Hospital, and the Lawrence Experiment Station.

The Specials include Research Grants for Heart and Water Pollution, V.D. Research, Blood Research, and Kellogg Foundation Training Programs.

Civil Defense

During the past year this Division has worked closely with the local communities throughout the State, and noticeable progress has been made in organizing for civil defense at the local level.

Even though a more comprehensive medical framework is needed for nurses to organize more effectively, 107 communities have appointed a local Civil Defense Nursing Adviser, and frequent conferences were held with the Regional Nursing Coordinators. A Nursing Advisory Committee with representation from each of the nursing organizations in the State was appointed, and one meeting held to discuss problems. The following projects are nearing completion: (1) Memorandum related to Duties and Functions of Local Civil Defense Advisor; (2) Training Program for Venipuncture and Intravenous Therapy for nurses; (3) Unit on Disaster Nursing for basic curriculum for professional nurses and licensed practical nurses.

A blood-typing program has been started, and to date 260,000 persons have been typed. Eighty-one bleeding centers have been designated, and plans have been made to train large numbers of technicians for blood processing. Blood packs and bleeding equipment have been dispersed in various strategic locations to be ready in an emergency.

In preparation for the possibility of widespread epidemics in a disaster, a manual was prepared on the Organization and Operation for Communicable Disease Control.

Orientation meetings related to Medical and Health Service were held in the nine regions and in each sector of Region 5.

To determine facilities for emergency water supply and equipment, the Environmental Sanitation Section surveyed all public water supplies in the State. A full inventory of water supply equipment in all municipalities was completed, and copies sent to Civil Defense. Organization of emergency water work repair teams was begun, and 38 municipalities were asked to determine the possibilities of organizing repair crews which might be dispatched to other areas in case of emergency.

Training sessions consisting of field exercises, lectures and demonstrations, and courses on radiological monitoring for local civil defense personnel were conducted throughout the State. With equipment loaned to eleven communities for training purposes, assistance was given to local civil defense directors in the organization of first aid stations.

BUREAU OF INSTITUTIONS

Division of Tuberculosis and Sanatoria

The low mortality rate of 14.7 for all forms of tuberculosis continues a rapid downward trend since 1947; and the drop of fifty per cent in the past four years is the most rapid decline ever recorded in Massachusetts.

Chapter 383, Acts of 1953, provides for the admission of muscular dystrophy cases to Lakeville State Sanatorium. Chapter 382 authorized the Department to operate outpatient clinics for muscular dystrophy patients.

Persons afflicted with arthritis were admitted to Lakeville State Sanatorium for the first time under the provisions of Chapter 492 of the Acts of 1952. All twenty beds allocated to this service are now occupied.

The joint arthritis program of the Department with the Massachusetts General Hospital, in operation since 1937, continues. This year one hundred and sixty-six patients were admitted or readmitted.

The program for periodic chest x-ray of school employees, under Chapter 732 of the Acts of 1950, continues to be an active one. This helps to prevent possible spread of tuberculosis to children in schools.

Educational activities of the Division include opportunity for public health workers to visit the various offices and hospitals. This is a vital program, since the well-informed professional health workers of the Commonwealth can best interpret to our citizens the many modern facilities available to them.

Modern therapy, including the use of new drugs, antibiotics, and new surgical techniques notably lung resection, are in use in the Department hospitals and are proving effective. The total length of stay of pulmonary adult tuberculosis patients in State institutions has declined somewhat. Studies in several Massachusetts sanatoria indicate that this is probably indicative of a real downward trend.

Personnel shortages, too, have hindered full utilization of sanatorium resources. Chapter 626 of the Acts of 1952, which increases the shortage by limiting the work of employees to eight hours in ten, also creates additional personnel problems.

The Department's program of training licensed attendant nurses at Westfield and Pondville Hospitals has helped relieve the shortage of institution nurses, since forty-six of the ninety-four graduates are now employed in State hospitals. Inability to establish an adequate number of positions for licensed attendants has been a limiting factor in the employment of additional graduates.

The x-ray clinic services of the Department were affected by a 14% cut in the 1952 Federal grant for tuberculosis control. The service, however, x-rayed in twenty-four communities, twenty-one industries, twenty-two colleges, twelve schools, and six miscellaneous groups. From a total of 91,516 x-rays, over a thousand new cases of previously unreported chest diseases and conditions were picked up. In most cases this early diagnosis and treatment leads to the saving of lives and money.

Construction at the Lemuel Shattuck Hospital for chronic diseases was resumed on October 28, 1952, work on the project having been suspended on April 9, 1952 by a decision of the Supreme Court. Rapid progress to June 30, 1953 indicates that the contract will be completed before the due date of June 30, 1954.

Water supply systems at Pondville, Lakeville, and North Reading have been improved through connections with public supplies or increased storage facilities.

A new fire alarm system has been installed at North Reading, and fire protection equipment has also been installed at Rutland and Westfield State Sanatoria.

The new nurses' home at Lakeville is completed.

The George H. Bigelow Building, which is to be used for outpatient clinics and research at Pondville, is about 98% completed.

Lakeville State Sanatorium

There were 196 patients in this hospital on July 1, 1952 and 169 on June 30, 1953. No major changes have occurred in the services for patients with extrapulmonary tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, or crippled children, but treatment of arthritics was started during the year with the admission of 20 patients.

The average of patients admitted was 28 years (tuberculous patients 38 years; poliomyelitis 21 years; and crippled children 9 years). This indicates the importance of early treatment and rehabilitation of these young citizens of the Commonwealth.

North Reading State Sanatorium

There 169 patients in the hospital on July 1, 1952 and 151 on June 30, 1953. The average age of the tuberculosis patients admitted was 6 1/2 years.

Modern treatment with new antibiotic drugs, used in combination, seems to bring more rapid control of tuberculosis in children. A special report on the treatment of tuberculous meningitis discovered in its incipient stages is being prepared by the medical staff.

The problems presented by the young group of patients center around their education as well as their health. A dental health program is an important corollary service to children. There have been patients in all twelve grades of school, the majority of them needing bedside teaching. Two Girl Scout Troops have been formed as part of the occupational therapy program.

Rutland State Sanatorium

There were 212 patients in the Sanatorium on July 1, 1952 and 210 on June 30, 1953. The largest number present at one time was 228 with a daily average of 215 patients. The average age of patients admitted was 43.64.

All patients are receiving drug therapy - using the modern antibiotics. The improvements, even in cases which are advanced or of long standing, are often surprising and occasionally spectacular.

Pneumothorax and thorocoplasty are becoming obsolete as more modern surgery, principally excisions, replace the older techniques. Rehabilitation, occupational therapy, social service, and library service are important aids and therapy with the older patient. Good programs are functioning in all these areas.

This hospital was spared by the June tornado which struck Central Massachusetts, and was able to offer the assistance of its staff in moving the wounded to the Veterans' Hospital and in cleaning debris.

The program of renovation was continued with the hope that it will be completed in two to three years.

Westfield State Sanatorium

Westfield State Sanatorium has 141 beds for adult pulmonary tuberculosis and 50 beds for cancer. Throughout the fiscal year 1953, all of these beds were in use, despite personnel shortages. There were 836 admissions for cancer service, and 128 for tuberculosis services.

The hospital was approved in 1937 by the American Medical Association for specialty-board training in malignant disease surgery, and in 1953 this approval was broadened to cover general surgical training.

During 1952-53 there were 308 major and 416 minor operations performed on this service. In the same fiscal year, cancer patients made 7102 diagnostic and 6205 therapeutic visits to the x-ray department.

Considerable professional and public education took place in the hospital and in the community with the aid of the hospital staff.

A "Cancer Memorial Fund" has been established to receive gifts from interested patients and friends for promoting local bedside study of cancer problems.

Tuberculosis surgery of various types totaled 122 operations. Rehabilitation, social service, library service, and occupational therapy form major departments for keeping up the patients' morale and in helping to guide them into postsanatorium occupations.

The school for attendant nurses admitted two classes, totaling 28 students and graduated 12 this year.

Pondville Hospital

There were 65 patients in the hospital on July 1, 1952 and 68 on June 30, 1953. During the year there were 1342 admissions and 1339 discharges. These latter figures indicate the volume of service by this hospital.

Pondville served in the education of medical, nursing, and other health personnel through courses, conferences, lectures, and special tours. Students from local medical, dental, nursing, and public health schools visit Pondville as part of their training. It speaks well for the quality of medical care in cancer control that our State institution is so widely respected as a teaching center.

Two classes of students graduated from the Training School for Attendant Nurses, and a new class of fifteen students began their training this year. This service not only is building good will in the training of worthy young women as "licensed practical nurses," but also serves to supply the State institutions with properly trained, professionally minded, employees for those patient services which can be handled by staff other than physicians and registered nurses.

Furniture and a television set were purchased for a smoking and lounging room for ambulatory patients from contributions given the hospital by a friend and from the hospital canteen fund. The Employees Association sponsored moving picture programs for the patients and employees, and arranged other social programs. These latter indicate a high degree of rapport between employees and patients which assists in building institution morale.

Building improvements and needs have already been referred to under Tuberculosis and Sanatoria.

Lemuel Shattuck Hospital

Construction of the Lemuel Shattuck Hospital, stopped by a decision of the Supreme Court on April 9, 1952, was resumed by the John Bowen Company on October 28, 1952. The cornerstone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on November 1, 1952.

The Service Building of the hospital, awarded under a separate contract for construction by the J.A. Singarella Company, is proceeding slowly. An extension of contract time from May 21, 1953 to December 31, 1953 has been granted.

Progress reports to date, June 30, 1953, indicate that the work on the construction of the hospital and the nurses' and personnel building is proceeding very rapidly. It is expected the contract will be completed before the due date of June 30, 1954.

Due to the depletion of the Capital Outlay account, caused by rebidding of the hospital contract, there are insufficient funds to fully equip the hospital, provide additional architectural and engineering fees, and make fiscal allowances for changes in the contract as work progresses.

Requests for needed funds have been made to the 1953 Legislature. At a meeting of His Excellency, the Governor, and his Council on May 14, 1953, it was voted to approve the transfer of \$250,000.00 from Item 7650-01, reserved for contingencies, to the Capital Outlay account of the hospital to provide for the purchase of certain equipment that will take from eight to ten months to fabricate. Additional funds will be requested from the 1954 Legislature.

Division of Cancer and Other Chronic Diseases

To accomplish its broad aims in the field of chronic disease, the Department has continued to engage in an active program of research, education, and service designed to lessen the heavy toll caused by chronic disease throughout the Commonwealth.

During the past year, several statistical studies were conducted concerning the etiology of cancer of the breast, lung, mouth, and skin; the relationship of diabetes to cancer; and smoking habits of a clinic population. Evaluative research involved such subjects as the size and nature of the cancer problems and the evaluation of the program as a whole as well as its component parts. Additional investigations involved the compilation of data and evaluation of multiple screening procedures of the four Health Protection Clinics.

A growing number of requests for consultative services and statistical assistance, in the form of coded, tabulated or analyzed data, have been received from physicians, research workers, and health agencies during the year.

The Division continued to furnish pathological diagnoses to all physicians in the State, and to supervise the cancer clinics which provide group diagnosis for any individual in the Commonwealth with suspicious cancer.

Since the general practitioner plays a major role in cancer control, the Division intensified its efforts in making available to all physicians information regarding the newest techniques in cancer diagnosis and treatment. During the year thirty-five teaching clinics were held in hospitals throughout the State.

The educational activities of the Division included two two-week cancer institutes for nurses, for which most of the sessions were held at Pondville Hospital. To improve nursing service for patients with heart disease, a series of weekly classes in cardiovascular disease was held for seven weeks in Lowell.

A cancer institute held during April, Cancer Control Month, attracted approximately 1000 participants. His Excellency Governor Christian A. Herter and Dr. Shields Warren were the principal speakers. The program included a public meeting as well as separate meetings for the cancer clinic chiefs at Pondville, one for the dentists, and one for nurses and social workers.

The heart program included provision of social service to seven cardiac clinics and to the Cardiac Evaluation Unit at the Bay State Rehabilitation Center.

Division of Hospitals

Hospital Survey and Construction. The Section of Hospital Survey and Construction completed the seventh year of the Hill-Burton Program with the year ending June 30, 1953. During this time the Section has supervised the construction of 61 projects which meant establishing 3668 beds and 1642 bassinets in the Commonwealth.

The State Plan, which is revised annually and submitted to the Public Health Service for review, disclosed that to provide adequate facilities Massachusetts requires 23,217 general hospital beds and 9381 chronic hospital beds. Allowing for existing acceptable beds in each category, 7478 general beds and 6090 chronic beds are needed to meet Federal requirements. The current revision of the State Plan gives "A" priorities to six Massachusetts communities for obtaining Federal funds.

Ten projects received initial approval for Federal funds. Five of these are in the planning stage. Construction was started on seven projects, this year. Five projects which received their initial approval in prior years still are in the planning stage.

Comprehensive surveys of all mental, tuberculosis, and chronic hospitals were conducted to determine the need for additional facilities. Other statistical studies were conducted in connection with the revision of the State Plan. A tabulation of all nursing homes, boarding homes, and infirmaries, by area, was also made.

Payment inspections to hospital projects is an important phase of the work. These involve careful review of the construction work completed, and an audit of the hospital records to verify the funds expended. This year 30 payments, amounting to \$2,323,422.69 were made to 21 projects.

Hospital Licensing Section. Since the inception of the Hospital Licensing Act in 1941, this Section has assumed an ever-increasing load which includes the licensing of hospitals and sanatoria, (except county, State, and federal institutions); convalescent and nursing homes, boarding homes for the aged; and clinics and dispensaries.

As of June 30, 1953 there were 199 licensed hospitals and sanatoria, 430 licensed convalescent and nursing homes, and 473 licensed boarding homes for the aged in the Commonwealth. Hospital licenses are issued for a period of two years. In this fiscal year, six new hospital licenses and 132 renewals were granted. Included in the renewals were 13 relicensed under waiver since complete compliance with the Licensure Rules and Regulations would cause undue hardship to the hospitals, and, in the opinion of the Division Director, noncompliance would not jeopardize the safety or proper medical care of the patients. Eleven other hospitals were recommended for license renewal with the understanding that their progress toward meeting licensure standards would be reviewed in six months, at which time revocation would be instigated if progress was not satisfactory. In each instance, satisfactory progress was found.

Seventy-four clinics and dispensaries were licensed, and 12 blood banks were approved. One hospital was closed, but was later licensed as a convalescent and nursing home, since the latter standards could be met.

Marked advances have been made in improving maternity, surgical, pediatric, and dietary services, as well as adjunct facilities, such as radiology, pharmacy, central supply, and laboratory. In addition, record keeping and housekeeping management have demonstrated progress.

The program of licensing convalescent and nursing homes and boarding homes for the aged continues to grow. Changes in ownership, purchase of new facilities, chain ownership, local ordinances and building codes, nurse-shortages and nurse-imposters, fire hazards, and dietary problems are all major factors which challenge the Department in providing adequate supervision for the sick and aged of the Commonwealth. The Section engaged in numerous educational programs; some in conjunction with the Massachusetts Federation of Nursing Homes.

A new program, the licensing of institutions primarily for alcoholics, was started this year.

A number of problems have been encountered in an effort to better conditions in city and town infirmaries. This new service will continue.

Hospital Costs Finance Unit. In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 636 of the Acts of 1953, approved July 2, 1953, the Hospital Cost and Finance Unit will be transferred from the Department of Public Health to the Commission on Administration and Finance on January 1, 1954.

In the 1952-53 fiscal year, this unit completed and distributed to all hospitals in the Commonwealth a new Massachusetts Hospital Statement of Reimbursable Cost, together with the Bulletin of Procedures. The all-inclusive per diem costs for 196 hospitals were reviewed and certified and forwarded to the Division of Industrial Accidents, the Department of Education, and Services for Crippled Children. Blue Cross contract for 178 hospitals, sanatoria, and infirmaries were reviewed and approved. The all-inclusive costs of ancillary services of 178 institutions were reviewed and certified to the Massachusetts Hospital Services, Inc.

Institute of Laboratories

Plans have been completed for the establishment of a virus laboratory at the Lemuel Shattuck Hospital, the work of which will be supervised by the staff of the Institute of Laboratories. The primary purpose of this virus laboratory will be the manufacture and testing of poliomyelitis vaccine which will fill a very important health need within the State. A new mycology laboratory was finished in December, 1952. In this laboratory, diagnoses will be made from specimens sent to the laboratory suspected of containing pathogenic fungi. Through aid provided by a contract with the Surgeon General of the Army, research in general immunology has been pursued, involving problems of dosage and of host immunizability in primary and secondary toxoid immunization.

Biologic Laboratory. Throughout the year, there has been a high demand for production and distribution of the biological products manufactured by this unit, including a new product, poliomyelitis immune globulin.

The plasma testing program, which the Laboratories have carried on since 1946 under the direction of the Research Corporation of New York City, came officially to an end on June 30. The COHN group has created a new organization known as the "Protein Foundation" with Dr. T. Dicket Jones as President, which will administer the COHN patents. The new organization has recommended that this work be transferred temporarily to the Harvard Medical School.

Staff members have been increasingly active in the Civil Defense Program, especially as representatives on the blood committee, and in the stock piling of penicillin.

Diagnostic Laboratory. During the calendar year 1952, the Diagnostic Laboratory received 57,586 specimens which correspond very closely in number to the 57,705 specimens received in 1951. It is interesting to note that among the specimens received this year there were increases of over 1000 each in specimens received for prenatal blood grouping and RH typing and for enteric pathogens. This increase was balanced by a corresponding decrease of about 2000 specimens for gonorrhea. At the end of its second year of operation, the Civil Defense blood typing program has typed over a quarter of a million residents of this State. This group provides a large potential reservoir of potential donors in case of community or military disasters.

The laboratory approval program continually involves more staff participation. This situation is complicated by the continuing existence of sub-standard schools of medical technology. In 1952, 189 approval certificates for laboratories were issued.

Research studies included several projects in the field of virology and a method for the identification of enteric pathogens.

Wassermann Laboratory. The volume of work in this laboratory has continued at about the same rate for the past five years. During 1952-53, 554,967 tests were performed on 548,500 specimens. This year, total protein and globulin tests were added to the testing procedures on specimens of final fluid.

In the intrastate evaluation of serologic tests for syphilis, 43 out of 47 laboratories satisfactorily performed standard tests and were recommended for approval, and 116 laboratories out of 117 satisfactorily performed rapid tests in connection with blood donor service.

A representative of the Field Service Unit, Serologic Section of the Public Health Service, spent three days at the Laboratory during the month of January inspecting the equipment and routine activities. Her report favorably commented on the methods used in processing specimens and the testing procedures.

During the year, the staff of the Laboratory participated in the training of nine technicians from hospitals cooperating in an interstate evaluation program, and four nurses from the Boston College School of Nursing interested

in the relation of serology to syphilis. Conferences and laboratory demonstrations were also given to six doctors from the Harvard School of Public Health.

BUREAU OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Division of Local Health Administration

A major highlight of the past year has been the passage of the Act Relative to the Organization of Regional Health Districts (Chapter 600, Acts of 1953). This legislation, which repealed the Union Health Law of 1949, culminated an intensive statewide educational program, conducted at the grass roots level, with the assistance of the Massachusetts Citizens Committee for Public Health. The new law includes all of the recommendations of the Department. The unpopular mandatory clause in the old union health law has been removed. Regional organization is now optional, though a provision for subsidizing local health departments is provided.

An educational program also has stimulated many communities throughout the State to take definite steps toward improving their local health services. This trend is shown by the employment of more and better-qualified public health nurses, sanitarians, and other personnel, by the provision of new health services, and for increased appropriations for health activities.

Another highlight of the year was notification by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation of a grant to the Department of \$96,660 to carry on a three-year home accident prevention program. One of the Division's major accident prevention activities was a study, which has almost been completed, of the environmental factors involved in the more than 900 home accident fatalities which occurred in Massachusetts in 1952. The educational activities in home accident prevention included several meetings of health officers and agents in the greater Metropolitan area and a well-attended course for public health nurses, consisting of eight two-hour lectures, given in the South Metropolitan and Northeastern Districts.

The district health officers continued their activities as Civil Defense coordinators of regional health services in their areas. Several Command Post exercises were attended at Civil Defense Headquarters in Framingham. At the time of the Worcester disaster, all district staffs were alerted for action and rendered assistance as needed.

To attain the Department's goal of encouraging local communities to develop and strengthen local health services, the staffs of the district health offices provided advisory, consultative, and direct health services as needed. In addition, they have conducted special studies evaluating the costs of local health services within their districts, and have assisted local boards of health and volunteer groups to evaluate their services and responsibilities.

During the year, the district health officers carried out epidemiological investigations, visited typhoid carriers, and performed routine annual inspection of biologic stations, jails, and lockups.

Division of Communicable Diseases

There was a marked increase in the total number of cases of communicable diseases reported during the year 1952. Fortunately, this was largely due to the high level of certain acute communicable diseases of childhood, particularly measles, german measles, and chicken pox. On the other hand, such important diseases as diphtheria, rabies, smallpox, typhoid and whooping cough, for which we have control measures, continued at very low levels. The highlight of the year was the fall of diphtheria to only 20 cases.

The revisions in the isolation and quarantine requirements recommended the previous year were adopted by the Public Health Council and placed in effect on October 1, 1952.

Much time was devoted to participation in the national program for the evaluation of gamma globulin in the prevention of poliomyelitis. The Director attended three national meetings devoted to the problems of the distribution of gamma globulin and its evaluation.

Since the educational activities of the Division are among its most important duties, this program was actively pushed. The continued flow of educational material goes out through our departmental publications and through the New England Journal of Medicine. The professional staff supplements this by talks to groups of health workers and individuals in training.

The Director continues to participate in activities outside of the Division, particularly in the work of the Division of Training and in the Division of Health Information.

Division of Maternal and Child Health

The Division of Maternal and Child Health continued its educational, service, and research programs designed to improve the health status of the mothers and children of Massachusetts. Educational material of all types were used to influence the public to seek adequate medical care and health supervision for this most important segment of the population. Postgraduate courses on various health problems were organized for physicians, nurses, teachers, social workers, school administrators, nutritionists, technicians, and other professional groups concerned with the health of women and children.

Direct service was given to premature infants, to children with vision and hearing defects, and to children with orthopedic, cardiac, and other crippling conditions.

Research was carried on concerning the causes of maternal mortality, the epidemiology of prematurity, and in the field of case finding and providing services to children with limitations in vision and hearing.

Considerable emphasis was given to two special projects during the year. The first of these is concerned with determining the number of so-called "Day Care Centers" and nursing schools in the Commonwealth, the number of children cared for in such centers, and the quality of care given them. The other project given special attention was one concerned with the rehabilitation of hard of hearing preschool children through specially equipped nursery schools operated by the Division.

Division of Venereal Diseases

For the past two consecutive years, there has been an increase in the reported cases of syphilis in Massachusetts. This increase is due to many factors, one of which is the direct consequence of a dislocation of home and family life resulting from the Korean incidence. Another important factor is the intensified case-finding activities of the Division. Records clearly indicate that organized and commercialized prostitution is not a major factor in our venereal disease problem, since only 6 per cent of our patients with these diseases named prostitutes as their contacts.

A new morbidity report form for private physicians and hospitals was put into effect in February, 1953. This new form was devised in keeping with current medical practices in venereal disease control.

The Division still continues the follow-up of all selectees discovered to have a positive blood test for syphilis or other evidence of venereal disease, and is now responsible for the interviewing of military patients in Massachusetts and their contacts.

In the 24 State cooperating venereal disease clinics, there were 3247 patients representing a total of 32,843 clinic visits.

Our plans for extending our reciprocity arrangements, insofar as the premarital examination law is concerned, continues. At the present time, out of the thirty-nine states which have such laws, Massachusetts will accept the certificates of thirty-four. In return, twenty states have agreed to accept our premarital certificate when properly completed.

The Division participated in an extremely active training program during the year, including lectures to professional and lay groups and orientation of professional workers to the Venereal Disease control program.

The Division is currently engaged in a series of four applied research studies involving:

1. Prenatal syphilis
2. A serological study intended to evaluate morbidity reporting by private physicians and the incidence of false positive blood tests for syphilis

3. A military interviewing program which involves a search for contacts involved with cases among the military
4. The evaluation of a transport medium for delayed gonococcal cultures

Division of Dental Health

At present, most Massachusetts communities appear to have accepted the concept of adequate dental care at the elementary school age level which often includes corrective service, emphasis on dental health education, and the employment of a dental hygienist. Evidence exists that such programs can objectively demonstrate improved dental health among the children concerned.

Specific preventive measures practiced at the local level have not been in effect long enough for accurate evaluation. Nine additional communities began fluoridation of public water supplies bringing the total to fifteen this year. Nine others voted for fluoridating their water supply, but have not yet begun the process. The most significant result of local topical fluoride programs seems to be an increase in "filled tooth rates," an indirect health education benefit.

The Division has cooperated with the Division of Maternal and Child Health and Tufts College Dental School in providing technical equipment for a study of oral deformities and malocclusion. The Division continues studies on gingivitis prevalence, and on measurements of caries disease prevalence. The latter routine study will ultimately yield data to determine the effectiveness of fluoridation as a partial caries control agent.

The handbook, "A Community-School Dental Program," cooperatively published with the Department of Education has been widely distributed.

The Division participated in the joint sponsoring of a Conference on Child Dental Health for lay and professional persons working in this field within the Metropolitan Boston area; and in June conducted an Institute for dental hygienists employed by local public health agencies.

Division of Alcoholism

In its preventive and educational program the Division has cooperated with various local, State, and national agencies, emphasizing with all groups the replacement of myths and inconsistencies with scientific facts concerning alcoholism as a disease afflicting body, mind, and soul.

In the treatment program, six cooperative ambulatory clinics served 521 patients who made 11,500 visits during the year. Of the 412 cases discharged or closed 107 or 25.9% were classified as recovered or arrested cases of alcoholism.

There is a need for other types of facilities for treatment of alcoholics in addition to ambulatory clinics. Inpatient facilities for the treatment of acute toxic states and for initiation of ambulatory follow-up therapy are needed, as well as facilities offering longer periods of care for advanced and/or socially disorganized cases.

Many possibilities for expanded services in education, treatment, rehabilitation, and research were explored, but because of limited staff and funds, the Division can only point the directions which a more comprehensive program might take.

BUREAU OF ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Division of Sanitary Engineering

This Division continued to expand its activities. The trend is toward municipalities assuming more responsibility in the handling of their community sanitation problems, and following this trend the personnel of the Division have participated in various training and orientation programs conducted for sanitation personnel at the municipal levels. Some 3380 official communications were sent to municipalities and others containing the advice and recommendations of the Department.

During the year studies were begun with regard to developing water supplies in the towns of North Reading and Orleans. Numerous additions and improvements were made to existing municipal water supplies. By the end of the fiscal year the number of communities receiving fluoridated water had increased from 6 to 15. The question of fluoridation of all public water supplies continues to be a controversial subject. In Williamstown where fluoridation equipment had been installed and operated for a short period of time, a special town meeting reversed the position of the town and fluoridation was stopped.

Good progress has been made in the stream pollution control program. Approval by the Department of plans for a large intercepting sewer along the Charles River and a tunnel to Deer Island should result in eliminating much pollution from the Charles River and Boston Harbor.

Subsequent to a hearing held by the Director of the Division of Accounts to determine the ability of the city of New Bedford to finance the rehabilitation of several sewage pumping stations, the city appropriated the necessary funds to remedy the situation and eliminated the necessity of taking the case into court.

With regard to shellfish, a greater number of areas have been examined during the year. The city of Newburyport has made a large addition to its shellfish purification plant, providing a larger plant capacity and improved methods of operation.

The activities of the Division in regard to air pollution control have been expanded. Long time studies are being carried on in two areas in the State. One investigation is being carried on in regard to the lime dust problem in the town of Adams, and an air pollution investigational study is in progress in the Chicopee-Holyoke area. A station wagon has been completely equipped for doing field analytical work on air pollution problems.

The activities of this Division in the examination of recreational and overnight cabins and camps have increased greatly each year since 1939. In 1951, 976 and in 1952, 1199 camps and cabins were examined as to quality of water supply and adequacy of works for the disposal of sewage. Much progress has been made in correcting unsatisfactory sources of water supply or methods of sewage disposal, but there is still room for further progress, which would be accelerated if additional personnel were available for more frequent inspections by trained sanitarians.

In connection with the program for the inspection of cross connections between public water supplies and secondary water supplies, 1002 sets of double check valves were inspected during this fiscal year.

At the request of local boards of health and other interested parties, 104 swimming pools and public bathing places were examined. As it was found that numerous operators of bathing facilities were in need of additional training, a seminar was held in Boston in the fall of 1952 on the operation of indoor swimming pools, and two seminars in the spring of 1953 on the operation of outdoor bathing places; both seminars were well attended.

As the result of an outbreak of the disease Vesicular Exanthema in hogs in this State during the fall of 1952, an act was passed by the 1953 Legislature requiring that any person feeding garbage to swine shall secure a permit therefor from the Director of the Division of Livestock Disease Control. The act also provides that after January 1, 1954 all garbage fed to hogs shall first be cooked for 30 minutes at a temperature of 212°F.

This Division has continued its activities in connection with the emergency sanitation program of the Civil Defense organization. Assistance was given at schools held in each of the nine regions. Also a set of five manuals was completed. These manuals dealt with the functions of the Environmental Sanitation Section, water supply, general sanitation, and other pertinent subjects. Personnel of this Division assisted in regard to sanitation problems in the Worcester area subsequent to the severe tornado of June 9, 1953.

In connection with institutional construction, this Division supervised the various projects normally handled by the Division relating to water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal, and fire protection. Supervision requested by the Division of Tuberculosis on various projects for Departmental institutions which have no connection with this Division was provided.

The contract for constructing the new Lawrence Experiment Station was awarded in November, 1952. The building should be completed during the latter part of 1953. The new station will require a considerably larger staff than the old station, and the Legislature has already authorized some of the positions requested for the research staff.

A former publication, "Sanitalk," has been revived, the initial number being printed in October, 1952. This publication is distributed to interested sanitation officials and makes available to them vital information including the results of research carried on at the Experiment Station.

Division of Food and Drugs

The use of education as a tool in bringing about conformance with the public health laws and regulations entrusted to this Division for enforcement has started to bear fruit, and the past 1952-53 period has found a development of the closest cooperation with local health departments and the food, drug, milk, and bedding and upholstery industries. The number of malicious violations remains at approximately the 1951-52 level. The technicological capacity of the Division continues to be highly inadequate to meet the demands placed upon it by this type of project. The morale of the personnel, however, remains high due to the good results obtained by this program in spite of the increased demand upon their services.

During the 1952-53 fiscal year, there were seventy-six prosecutions in the courts of this Commonwealth for violators of the food, drug, milk, and bedding and upholstery laws. One hundred and eighty-five hearings were held, with less than two per cent of the violators found to be repeating the violation upon subsequent inspections. In ninety-eight per cent of the cases involving violations, the technicological advice given by this Division was closely followed, resulting in conformity with the law. As an indication of industry's willingness to cooperate with the Division in order that clean, wholesome, and nutritious food could be produced in well equipped, properly operated, sanitary establishments, approximately one million dollars were expended by various companies in food and milk establishments for plant renovation and construction.

In addition to the necessary routine work that must be carried out by the Division and the innumerable complaints that command our attention, the following matters required specific consideration during 1952-53:

Food additives, self-service retail sales of food, frozen foods, cold storage holdings, Japanese shucked clams, shellfish picking and packing plants, the watering of clams, decomposed meat, food preservatives, insecticide evaporators being used in food plants, maggot infestation of blueberries, pasteurization of milk, high bacteria counts on cream, the elimination of decomposed sausage products from Massachusetts markets, the development of proper sanitary conditions on fair grounds, hotels, and summer resorts.

In the case of drugs, considerable effort has been expended in attempting to place under greater control the illicit sale of barbiturates and narcotics. Our laboratory has been conducting research work on methods of analysis which pertain to the new narcotic drugs being placed on the market.

Due to an increased staff in the bacteriological section special work has been carried out on the sterility of bandages and similar surgical supplies.

Coliform counts in broken-out eggs have received special attention, as well as the coliform counts of ice cream.

Dietetic foods have appeared on the Massachusetts market in larger quantities, and have been kept under close surveillance.

The Division's project to improve conditions in slaughterhouses is proceeding satisfactorily, with the result that several of these establishments are building new premises for the conduct of their business.

Our close surveillance over fire and water damaged food and drugs has resulted in a very efficient system for the control of these products.

Respectfully submitted,

Samuel B. Kirkwood, M.D.
Commissioner of Public Health

Paul F. Flaherty

William H. Griffin, D.M.D.

Paul J. Jakmauh, M.D.

Raymond L. Mutter

Charles F. Wilinsky, M.D.

Public Health Council

YEARLY FINANCIAL REPORT - FEDERAL AND OTHER GRANTS

12 MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1953

ACCOUNT NUMBER - NAME	1953 APPROPRIATION	1953 EXPENDITURE	1953 BALANCE	ENCUMBERED	UNENCUMBERED BALANCE
<u>4211-00-00 FED GR SYPHILIS CONTROL</u>					
Rapid Treatment	\$5 168 00	\$3 668 00	\$1 500 00	\$1 176 00	\$324 00
<u>4213-00-00 FED GR CANCER CONTROL</u>					
Central Administration	\$ 7 147 89	\$ 7 147 89	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Health Information	12 047 29	11 947 83	99 46	2 35	97 11
Fiscal Office	2 809 48	2 666 36	143 12	143 12	---
Car Pool	1 005 29	353 22	652 07	130 35	521 72
Cancer & Other Chronic Diseases	82 150 67	75 864 26	6 286 41	5 213 01	1 073 40
Training Personnel	4 345 00	4 345 00	---	---	---
TOTAL	\$109 505 62	\$102 324 56	\$7 181 06	\$5 488 83	\$1 692 23
<u>4214-00-00 FED GR GENERAL HEALTH</u>					
Central Administration	\$ 15 383 67	\$ 14 666 77	\$ 716 90	\$ 388 85	\$ 328 05
Personnel	1 494 68	1 194 19	300 49	280 85	19 64
Health Information	23 240 40	19 434 66	3 805 74	3 804 71	1 03
Fiscal Office	21 951 48	20 551 07	1 400 41	1 281 36	119 05
Nursing Bureau	10 335 34	9 993 95	341 39	299 91	41 48
Nutrition Section	806 83	473 31	333 52	254 00	79 52
Social Service	25 10	15 29	9 81	---	9 81
Car Pool	5 025 24	4 005 70	1 019 54	1 019 54	---
Diagnostic Laboratories	17 209 74	16 870 39	339 35	173 73	165 62
Boston Health Department	6 072 36	3 632 39	2 439 97	1 602 50	837 47
Nashoba	10 000 00	10 000 00	---	---	---
Barnstable	1 000 00	500 00	500 00	500 00	---
Cambridge	127 34	127 34	---	---	---
Sanitary Engineering - Central	61 616 82	53 380 73	8 236 09	8 077 79	158 30
Lawrence Experimental Station	10 565 69	8 361 99	2 203 70	2 203 70	---
Water & Sewage Laboratory	7 485 18	5 283 18	2 202 00	2 148 70	53 30
Amherst	11 145 00	10 565 00	580 00	580 00	---
Sanitation	22 925 33	22 788 91	136 42	136 25	17
Food & Drug Central	4 612 58	4 360 88	251 70	243 40	8 30
Food & Drug Laboratory	11 075 82	9 839 75	1 236 07	1 160 66	75 41
Local Health Central	20 733 01	20 021 25	711 76	711 76	---
Southeastern District	5 593 30	5 150 72	442 58	332 05	110 53
South Metropolitan District	4 020 99	3 660 53	360 46	197 98	162 48
North Metropolitan District	4 326 81	4 318 50	8 31	1 25	7 06
Northeastern District	6 112 33	5 370 50	741 83	579 77	162 06
South Central District	7 018 41	6 544 64	473 77	403 69	70 08
North Central District	6 362 42	5 831 39	531 03	440 19	90 84
Connecticut Valley	4 007 40	3 847 43	159 97	156 22	3 75

YEARLY FINANCIAL REPORT - FEDERAL AND OTHER GRANTS

ACCOUNT NAME - NUMBER	1953 APPROPRIATION	1953 EXPENDITURE	1953 BALANCE	ENCUMBERED	UNENCUMBERED BALANCE
Berkshire District	5 583 36	5 134 92	448 44	258 78	189 66
Communicable Disease	9 775 51	8 593 44	1 182 07	1 060 18	121 89
Training Personnel	38 755 72	35 688 57	3 067 15	2 977 45	89 70
Brookline Health Department	300 00	142 50	157 50	157 50	---
Quincy Health Department	1 835 55	---	1 835 55	1 000 00	835 55
	\$356 523 41	\$320 349 89	\$36 173 52	\$32 432 77	\$3 740 75
<u>4215-00-00 FED GR CRIPPLED CHILDREN A</u>					
Central Administration	\$ 1 259 46	\$ 1 259 46	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Health Information	87 36	87 36	---	---	---
Fiscal Office	11 539 54	11 519 49	20 05	15 12	4 93
Car Pool	4 533 11	3 653 14	879 97	787 30	92 67
Pittsfield Hospital	1 509 27	1 325 10	184 17	135 04	49 13
Southeastern District	10 803 92	10 624 15	179 77	53 96	125 81
South Metropolitan District	4 259 23	4 223 08	36 15	---	36 15
Northeastern District	845 02	819 83	25 19	---	25 19
South Central District	9 477 04	9 402 30	74 74	48 63	26 11
North Central District	10 506 61	10 344 36	162 25	94 65	67 60
Connecticut Valley	5 948 82	5 936 17	12 65	12 65	---
Berkshire	4 302 42	4 221 97	80 45	27 53	52 92
Orthopedic	107 678 01	94 400 37	13 277 64	12 779 21	498 43
Training Personnel	65 00	65 00	---	---	---
Springfield Mercy Hospital	264 00	---	264 00	264 00	---
TOTAL	\$173 078 81	\$157 881 78	\$15 197 03	\$14 218 09	\$978 94
Crippled Children A Federal Credit	27	---	27	---	27
<u>4216-00-00 FED GR CRIPPLED CHILDREN B</u>					
Car Pool	\$ 601 84	\$ 376 27	\$ 225 57	\$ 125 93	\$ 99 64
Southeastern District	100 00	97 92	2 08	---	2 08
South Metropolitan District	100 00	93 27	6 73	---	6 73
North Metropolitan District	66 88	66 88	---	---	---
Northeastern District	600 00	589 51	10 49	---	10 49
South Central District	133 40	133 40	---	---	---
North Central District	120 00	56 70	63 30	---	63 30
Connecticut Valley	3 878 41	3 840 37	38 04	---	38 04
Berkshire District	120 00	110 85	9 15	---	9 15
Orthopedic	30 252 62	19 559 37	10 693 25	10 657 86	35 39
Training Personnel	327 50	200 00	127 50	127 50	---
	\$36 300 65	\$25 124 54	\$11 176 11	\$10 911 29	\$264 82

YEARLY FINANCIAL REPORT - FEDERAL AND OTHER GRANTS

ACCOUNT NUMBER - NAME	1953 APPROPRIATION	1953 EXPENDITURE	1953 BALANCE	ENCUMBERED	UNENCUMBERED BALANCE
<u>4217-00-00 FED GR MATERNAL & CHILD</u>					
HEALTH A					
Central Administration	\$ 4 549 44	\$ 2 287 17	\$ 2 262 27	\$ 2 262 27	\$ ---
Personnel	2 123 18	1 933 18	190 00	190 00	---
Health Information	30 053 94	28 775 59	1 278 35	957 63	320 72
Fiscal Office	12 510 91	12 160 00	350 91	350 30	61
Nursing Bureau	10 301 34	10 242 77	58 57	22 01	36 56
Car Pool	3 816 08	1 562 05	2 254 03	280 66	1 973 37
Nashoba	2 000 00	2 000 00	---	---	---
Cambridge	2 749 22	2 180 07	569 15	371 80	197 35
Local Health Central	1 100 00	---	1 100 00	1 047 69	52 31
Southeastern District	1 416 02	1 155 62	260 40	---	260 40
South Metropolitan District	3 422 95	3 281 31	141 64	13 27	128 37
North Metropolitan District	1 825 00	1 705 27	119 73	49 73	70 00
Northeastern District	7 235 00	6 927 58	307 42	27 42	280 00
South Central District	9 428 17	9 040 40	387 77	---	387 77
Berkshire District	4 826 14	4 642 37	183 77	65 79	117 98
Maternal & Child Health A	70 785 57	60 190 80	10 594 77	6 691 66	3 903 11
Infant Mortality	280 00	90 00	190 00	---	190 00
Training Personnel	11 511 92	7 459 92	4 052 00	3 391 10	660 90
Maternal Mortality	1 750 00	905 00	845 00	845 00	---
TOTAL	\$181 684 88	\$156 539 10	\$25 145 78	\$16 566 33	\$8 579 45
Maternal & Child Health A Federal Credit	270 11	3 65	266 46	---	266 46
<u>4218-00-00 FED GR MATERNAL & CHILD</u>					
HEALTH B					
Health Information	\$ 70 00	\$ 58 80	\$ 11 20	\$ ---	\$ 11 20
Fiscal Office	16 46	16 46	---	---	---
Nursing Bureau	4 813 63	4 667 37	146 26	5 14	141 12
Nutrition Bureau	113 00	---	113 00	---	113 00
North Central District	32 50	32 50	---	---	---
Dental Health	10 000 00	---	10 000 00	9 423 70	576 30
Maternal & Child Health B	24 540 56	15 587 40	8 953 16	8 105 49	847 67
Infant Mortality	520 00	---	520 00	520 00	---
Training Personnel	7 812 95	7 297 95	515 00	405 00	110 00
Maternal Mortality	910 00	695 00	215 00	---	215 00
TOTAL	\$48 829 10	\$28 355 48	\$20 473 62	\$18 459 33	\$2 014 29
<u>4219-00-00 FED GR VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL</u>					
Venereal Disease	\$35 882 06	\$32 089 22	\$3 792 84	\$3 303 35	\$489 49
Training Personnel	2 847 00	2 822 00	25 00	25 00	---
TOTAL	\$38 729 06	\$34 911 22	\$3 817 84	\$3 328 35	\$489 49

YEARLY FINANCIAL REPORT - FEDERAL AND OTHER GRANTS

ACCOUNT NUMBER - NAME	1953 APPROPRIATION	1953 EXPENDITURES	1953 BALANCE	ENCUMBERED	UNENCUMBERED BALANCE
<u>4220-00-00 FED GR EMERGENCY MATERNITY & INFANT CARE PROGRAM</u>	\$34 935 35	\$34 935 35	---	---	---
<u>4221-00-00 FED GR TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL</u>					
Central Administration	\$ 2 780 29	\$ 2 780 29	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Personnel	1 749 01	1 749 01	---	---	---
Health Information	5 732 73	5 732 73	---	---	---
Fiscal Office	18 060 60	18 056 54	4 06	1 05	3 01
Car Pool	9 175 39	5 078 65	4 096 74	3 963 62	133 12
Tuberculosis Central	41 362 90	37 173 65	4 189 25	4 035 27	153 98
Tuberculosis Clinics					
(a) Worcester					
(b) Hampshire	75 455 09	64 444 21	11 010 88	10 893 04	117 84
Diagnostic Laboratory	7 429 98	7 385 24	44 74	---	44 74
Boston City Hospital	3 803 31	3 056 91	746 40	746 40	---
Cambridge City Hospital	4 767 81	4 235 12	532 69	532 69	---
Essex County	189 44	175 80	13 64	13 64	---
Hampden County	3 886 49	3 353 30	533 19	533 19	---
Boston Health	16 916 45	14 161 25	2 755 20	2 688 16	67 04
Lowell Health	5 812 70	5 307 07	505 63	505 63	---
New Bedford Health	7 389 34	6 741 49	647 85	647 85	---
South Metropolitan District	5 029 27	5 029 27	---	---	---
North Metropolitan District	460 00	460 00	---	---	---
Northeastern District	2 640 00	2 640 00	---	---	---
Connecticut Valley	580 00	562 75	17 25	---	17 25
Training Personnel	2 365 95	2 340 95	25 00	25 00	---
(a) Harvard School P.H.					
Fall River	1 370 56	1 370 56	---	---	---
TOTAL	\$216 957 31	\$191 834 79	\$25 122 52	\$24 585 54	\$536 98
<u>4222-00-00 WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FED GR</u>					
Central	\$ 825 26	\$ 778 32	\$46 94	---	\$46 94
Lawrence Experimental Station	389 00	389 00	---	---	---
TOTAL	\$1 214 26	\$1 167 32	\$46 94	---	\$46 94
<u>4223-00-00 HEART DISEASE CONTROL</u>					
Central	\$ 2 140 19	\$ 1 765 19	\$ 375 00	\$ 375 00	\$ ---
Health Information	4 862 87	4 824 56	38 31	---	38 31
Fiscal Office	3 229 88	3 221 58	8 30	4 13	4 17
Heart Disease	31 879 31	21 496 38	10 382 93	5 034 79	5 348 14

DIVISION	1953 APPROPRIATION	1953 EXPENDITURES	1953 BALANCE
<u>COMMUNICABLE DISEASES 2020-10</u>			
-01 Salaries, Permanent	86 477 93	83 598 32	2 879 61
-02 Salaries, Other	3 162 07	3 162 07	---
-03 Services, Non-Employees	900 00	635 00	265 00
-07 Laboratory, Medical & Gen'l Care	293 005 00	275 415 16	17 589 84
-10 Travel & Automotive Expenses	760 00	556 20	203 80
-11 Advertising & Printing	1 675 00	1 479 71	195 29
-12 Repairs, Alterations & Addit.	270 00	238 34	31 66
-14 Office & Administrative Expenses	2 700 00	2 545 00	155 00
-15 Equipment	500 00	370 31	129 69
-16 Rentals	2 220 00	2 220 00	---
<u>ALCOHOLISM 2020-30</u>			
-02 Salaries, Permanent	10 160 00	8 408 65	1 751 35
-03 Services, Non-Employees	350 00	---	350 00
-07 Laboratory, Medical & Gen'l Care	76 930 00	76 930 00	---
-10 Travel & Automotive Expenses	350 00	157 84	192 16
-11 Advertising & Printing	1 000 00	258 82	741 18
-14 Office & Administrative Expenses	700 00	561 98	138 02
-16 Rentals	480 00	480 00	---
<u>MASS. CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC HEALTH</u>			
<u>2020-40</u>			
-02 Salaries, Other	7247 00	7 247 00	---
-03 Services, Non-Employees	450 00	225 00	225 00
-10 Travel & Automotive Expenses	1 530 00	285 20	1 244 80
-11 Advertising & Printing	425 00	278 35	146 65
-14 Office & Administrative Expenses	310 00	48 51	261 49
<u>N.E. INTERSTATE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL COMMISSION</u>			
<u>0455-01</u>			
-03 Services, Non-Employees	720 00	330 00	390 00
-10 Travel & Automotive Expenses	510 00	402 64	107 36
-13 Special Supplies	6 500 00	6 500 00	---
GRAND TOTALS.....	3 180 300 00	2 893 557 44	286 742 56

SPECIALS

DIVISION	1953 APPROPRIATIONS	1953 EXPENDITURES	1953 BALANCE
<u>SEWAGE DISPOSAL STUDY</u>			
<u>2015-21</u>			
-02 Salaries, Other	8 310 83	8 022 47	288 36
-03 Services, Non-Employees	500 00	500 00	--- --
-07 Laboratory, Medical & Gen'l Care	202 69	170 24	32 45
-10 Travel & Automotive Expenses	476 52	289 60	186 92
-11 Advertising & Printing	525 00	168 66	356 34
-14 Office & Administrative Expenses	902 04	67 06	834 98
-15 Equipment	2 305 00	2 202 35	102 65
<u>STUDY OF MONATIQUOT RIVER</u>			
<u>2015-22</u>			
-02 Salaries, Other	1 274 00	1 236 82	37 18
-07 Laboratory, Medical & Gen'l Care	135 00	131 25	3 75
-10 Travel & Automotive Expenses	200 00	80 54	119 46
-11 Advertising & Printing	15 00	-- --	15 00
-14 Office & Administrative Expenses	20 00	-- --	20 00
-15 Equipment	206 00	206 00	--- --
-18 Special Outlay	650 00	521 31	128 69
<u>CONSTRUCTION OF GAGING STATION- CANTON RIVER</u>			
<u>2015-23</u>			
-00	2 500 00	1 610 47	889 53
<u>HWAMS LABORATORY ADDITION 2001-21</u>			
-00	134 000 00	401 61	133 598 39
<u>LAND & NEW BUILDING AT LAWRENCE EXPERIMENT</u>			
<u>STATION 7720-02</u>			
-00	477 000 00	199 148 17	277 851 83
TOTALS OF SPECIALS	629 222 08	214 756 55	414 465 53

DIVISION	1953 APPROPRIATIONS	1953 EXPENDITURES	1953 BALANCE
<u>CHRONIC DISEASES HOSPITAL</u>			
<u>2026-00</u>			
-01 Salaries, Permanent	18 090 00	17 038 41	1 051 59
-02 Salaries, Other	7 710 00	5 343 89	2 366 11
-10 Travel & Automotive Expenses	415 00	311 61	103 39
-11 Advertising & Printing	35 00	34 65	35
-14 Office & Administrative Expenses	560 00	388 61	171 39
 <u>7720-01</u>			
-00	3 694 416 77	860 424 46	2 833 992 31
 <u>7820-01</u>			
-00	9 790 948 25	6 018 574 40	3 772 373 85
 TOTALS- CHRONIC DISEASES HOSPITAL	13 512 175 02	6 902 116 03	6 610 058 99
 TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1953			92 396 23

The Principal Financial Items of this Report
are in agreement with the Comptroller's Records

Date

Checked by _____

Fred A. Moncewicz, Comptroller

ACCOUNT NUMBER - NAME	YEARLY 1953 APPROPRIATION	REPORT - FEDERAL 1953 EXPENDITURE	1953 BALANCE	ENCUMBERED	ENCUMBERED BALANCE
<u>4223-00-00 (Cont)</u>					
Training Personnel	2 355 00	2 305 00	50 00	50 00	---
TOTAL	\$44 467 25	\$33 612 71	\$10 854 54	\$5 463 92	\$5 390 62
<u>4225-00-00 FED GR CRIPPLED CHILDREN RES B</u>					
Rheumatic Fever	\$45 378 75	\$34 920 18	\$10 458 57	\$ 9 912 14	\$546 43
Training Personnel	4 875 00	4 500 00	375 00	375 00	---
TOTAL	\$50 253 75	\$39 420 18	\$10 833 57	\$10 287 14	\$546 43
<u>4226-00-00 FED GR MATERNAL & CHILD RES B</u>					
Training Personnel	\$173 182 95	\$138 605 69	\$34 577 26	\$29 482 90	\$5 094 36
<u>4227-00-00 FED GR HOSPITAL SURVEY & PLANNING</u>	\$616 73	\$605 95	\$10 78	---	\$10 78
<u>4229-00-00 FED GR HEART RESEARCH GRANT</u>	\$468 87	\$447 75	\$21 12	---	\$21 12
<u>4230-00-00 FED GR WATER POLLUTION RESEARCH</u>					
Lawrence Experimental Station	\$10 870 89	\$6 478 41	\$4 392 48	\$652 00	\$3 740 48
<u>4231-00-00 CANCER RESEARCH PROJECT</u>	\$2 021 25	\$2 021 25	---	---	---
<u>4232-00-00 VENEREAL DISEASE RESEARCH</u>					
Wassermann	\$20 064 61	\$15 747 16	\$4 317 45	\$3 277 69	\$1 039 76
<u>6160-00-00 BLOOD RESEARCH FUND</u>	\$22 758 81	\$20 918 97	\$1 839 84	---	\$1 839 84
<u>6167-01-00 W.K.KELLOGG FOUNDATION TR FUND</u>	\$35 132 13	\$24 615 03	\$10 517 10	---	\$10 517 10
GRAND TOTAL - FEDERAL & OTHER GRANTS	\$1 563 034 07	\$1 339 568 78	\$223 465 29	\$176 330 18	\$47 135 11

DIVISION	1953 APPROPRIATION	1953 EXPENDITURES	1953 BALANCE
<u>BUREAU OF INSTITUTIONS</u>			
<u>DIVISION OF LABORATORIES 2010-10</u>			
-01 Salaries, Permanent	349 480 00	302 567 61	46 912 39
-02 Salaries, Other	131 140 00	93 587 15	37 552 85
-03 Services, Non-Employees	1 270 00	1 173 80	96 20
-06 Housekeeping Supplies	600 00	290 00	310 00
-07 Laboratory, Medical & Gen'l Care	80 545 00	55 698 40	24 846 60
-08 Heat & Other Plant Operations	25 630 00	20877 36	4 752 64
-10 Travel & Automotive Expenses	600 00	447 51	152 49
-11 Advertising & Printing	5 035 00	3 659 11	1 375 89
-12 Repairs, Alterations & Additions	15 000 00	11 921 56	3 078 44
-13 Special Supplies	50 00	25 00	25 00
-14 Office & Administrative Expenses	14 219 00	12 323 86	1 895 14
-15 Equipment	3 185 00	2 800 11	384 89
-16 Rentals	9 707 00	9 673 67	33 33
<u>HEALTH PROTECTION CLINIC 2010-20</u>			
-02 Salaries, Other	30 100 00	27 800 00	2 300 00
-07 Laboratory, Medical & Gen'l Care	10 390 00	5 445 17	4 944 83
-10 Travel & Automotive Expenses	6 000 00	600 00	5 400 00
-11 Advertising & Printing	2 750 00	275 89	2 474 11
-12 Repairs, Alterations & Additions	500 00	99 79	400 21
-14 Office & Administrative Expenses	1 470 00	333 51	1 136 49
-15 Equipment	2 155 00	1 081 40	1 073 60
<u>HOSPITALS 2010-30</u>			
-01 Salaries, Permanent	71 920 00	69 091 55	2 828 45
-02 Salaries, Other	9 065 00	8 834 09	230 91
-03 Services, Non-Employees	250 00	---	250 00
-06 Housekeeping Supplies	10 00	---	10 00
-07 Laboratory, Medical & Gen'l Care	100 00	49 79	50 21
-10 Travel & Automotive Expenses	3 500 00	1 000 00	2 500 00

DIVISION	1953 APPROPRIATION	1953 EXPENDITURES	1953 BALANCE
<u>HOSPITALS 2010-30 (CONTINUED)</u>			
-11 Advertising & Printing	300 00	229 62	70 38
-12 Repairs, Alter. & Additions	100 00	95 56	4 44
-14 Office & Administrative Expenses	1 475 00	1 466 08	8 92
-15 Equipment	150 00	149 07	93
-16 Rentals	3 445 00	3 441 00	4 00
<u>DIVISION OF CHRONIC DISEASES 2010-40</u>			
-01 Salaries, Permanent	69 360 00	66 545 98	2 814 02
-02 Salaries, Other	1 470 00	1 125 63	344 37
-03 Services, Non-Employees	16 800 00	16 800 00	-- --
-07 Laboratory, Medical & Gen'l Care	43 250 00	41 900 89	1 349 11
-08 Heat & Other Plant Operation	700 00	665 79	34 21
-10 Travel & Automotive Expenses	700 00	700 00	-- --
-11 Advertising & Printing	400 00	103 91	296 09
-12 Repairs, Alterations & Additions	210 00	206 09	3 91
-13 Special Supplies	15 00	-- --	15 00
-14 Office & Administrative Expenses	2 400 00	2 127 99	272 01
-15 Equipment	310 00	162 50	147 50
-16 Rentals	11 195 00	11 031 00	164 00
<u>HEART DISEASE PROGRAM 2010-60</u>			
-02 Salaries, Other	7 540 00	6 645 87	894 13
-03 Services, Non-Employees	1 000 00	300 00	700 00
-07 Laboratory, Medical & Gen'l Care	7 200 00	7 200 00	-- --
-10 Travel & Automotive Expenses	630 00	420 00	210 00
-11 Advertising & Printing	300 00	87 69	212 31
-13 Special Supplies	100 00	-- --	100 00
-14 Office & Administrative Expenses	300 00	77 11	222 89
-15 Equipment	930 00	-- --	930 00

DIVISION	1953 APPROPRIATION	1953 EXPENDITURES	1953 BALANCE
<u>BUREAU OF ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION</u>			
<u>2015-01</u>			
-01 Salaries, Permanent	377 540 00	363 139 08	14 400 92
-02 Salaries, Other	64 060 00	31 433 97	32 626 03
-03 Services, Non-Employees	1 595 00	1 009 00	586 00
-06 Housekeeping Supplies	125 00	52 12	72 88
-07 Laboratory, Medical & Gen'l Care	10 600 00	10 590 80	9 20
-08 Heat & Other Plant Operations	2 950 00	2 794 94	155 06
-10 Travel & Automotive Expenses	13 500 00	13 326 27	173 73
-11 Advertising & Printing	3 950 00	2 750 87	1 199 13
-12 Repairs, Alterations & Additions	2 500 00	1 346 73	1 153 27
-13 Special Supplies	2 730 00	2 728 00	2 00
-14 Office & Administrative Expenses	3 740 00	3 301 55	438 45
-15 Equipment	1 865 00	1 693 36	171 64
-16 Rentals	200 00	200 00	---
<u>PREVENTIVE MEDICINE 2020-01</u>			
-01 Salaries, Permanent	253 745 00	233 496 93	20 248 07
-02 Salaries, Other	9 320 00	9 290 00	30 00
-03 Services, Non-Employees	2 125 00	1 900 00	225 00
-07 Laboratory, Medical & Gen'l Care	57 096 00	54 972 67	2 123 33
-08 Heat & Other Plant Operation	770 00	770 00	---
-10 Travel & Automotive Expenses	10 000 00	7 061 18	2 938 82
-11 Advertising & Printing	3 200 00	3 026 27	173 73
-12 Repairs, Alterations & Additions	3 700 00	1 016 87	2 683 13
-13 Special Supplies	260 00	102 25	157 75
-14 Office & Administrative Expenses	5 285 00	5 065 31	219 69
-15 Equipment	1 775 00	1053 38	721 62
-16 Rentals	10 300 00	10 289 40	10 60
<u>WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE 2020-02</u>			
-00	3 000 00	3 --- 00	3 000 00

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

FINANCIAL REPORT

STATE FUNDS

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1953

DIVISION	1953 APPROPRIATION	1953 EXPENDITURES	1953 BALANCE
<u>COMMISSIONER'S SALARY 2001-01</u>			
-01 Salaries, Permanent	12 500 00	12 500 00	-- -- --
<u>ADMINISTRATION 2001-02</u>			
-01 Salaries, Permanent	142 380 00	138 216 51	4 163 49
-03 Services, Non-Employees	450 00	119 00	331 00
-10 Travel & Automotive Expenses	17 909 00	17 264 96	644 04
-11 Advertising & Printing	2 000 00	1 749 56	250 44
-12 Repairs, Alter. & Additions	6 445 00	5 949 43	495 57
-13 Special Supplies	1 050 00	713 33	336 67
-14 Office & Administrative Expenses	15 760 00	14 487 54	1 272 46
-15 Equipment	500 00	456 83	43 17
-16 Rentals	5 412 00	3 036 56	2 375 44
<u>BUREAU OF INSTITUTIONS</u>			
<u>DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS & SANATORIA</u>			
<u>2010-01</u>			
-01 Salaries, Permanent	124 380 00	121 070 68	3 309 32
-03 Services, Non-Employees	950 00	-- --	950 00
-07 Laboratory, Medical & Gen'l Care	89 600 00	89 395 97	204 03
-10 Travel & Automotive Expenses	2 750 00	2 000 00	750 00
-11 Advertising & Printing	300 00	61 23	238 77
-12 Repairs, Alterations & Additions	390 00	124 32	265 68
-14 Office & Administrative Expenses	2 000 00	2 000 00	-- -- --
-15 Equipment	310 00	262 48	47 52
<u>SUBSIDIES FOR TUBERCULAR PATIENTS 2010-05</u>			
-17 State Aid	465 000 00	458 265 88	6 734 12